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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 81 BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA

Problem Unsolved Yet

TOMBS OR SAMADHIS?

MUSLIMS DROP 'SANDAL' CEREMONY

The problem as to whether the tombs recently discovered at Madhav Baug, Bombay, are those of Muslim Pirs or are the "samadhis" of Hindu sadhus, still remains unsolved.

This was strikingly demonstrated on Sunday when some Muslims who had decided to hold a "sandal", which has the same significance as that of an anniversary, were persuaded to drop the idea, till it was definitely ascertained that they were tombs of Muslim saints.

Although it was announced by means of leaflets that a "sandal" ceremony would be held on Sunday night, and some Muslims were keen on carrying out the programme, it is learnt, they were induced to postpone it by Maulana Mahomed Irfan of the Central Khilafat Committee, till it was made certain that the tombs were those of Muslim saints.

Nevertheless a large number of Muslims visited the tombs till a late hour in the night.

The number of Hindu visitors was extraordinarily large on Sunday on account of a "pujah" which they celebrated of the image of Maruti.

"LINDBERGH BABY LIVES"

"New York Mirror's" Statement

LONDON, April 2.

New York In black letters. inch high, across the front page of the "New York Mirror" to-day are words, "Lindbergh Baby Lives."

The paper states that the baby is not only alive but is in excellent health and fresh negotiations for its return will be opened shortly.

In a statement issued from Hopewell, New Jersey, by Colonel Schwarzkopf, the head of the State police, it is announced that Major Schoeffel sailed for England on Monday on a special mission, "the nature of which we cannot reveal."

The New York office of the Cunard Company said that it was unable to verify the sailing of Major Schoeffel, but stated that a passenger named Carl Scheffer was aboard the "Mauretania" who, it was understood, was going to Scotland Yard.—Reuter Special

Radha Krishnan Leaves For Geneva

MADRAS, April 2.

Sir Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University proceeds to Geneva in June to attend a meeting of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.—A. P.

Malaviya Changes His Plans

NEW DELHI, April 2.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has changed his plans and leaves for Cawnpore to-morrow.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

TARDIEU AND FLANDIN IN LONDON.

LONDON, Apr. 3.

M M. Tardieu and Flandin arrived at Victoria Station at 4-13 p.m. and were greeted very cordially by Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon.

M. Tardieu left for the Embassy and will formally call on Mr. MacDonald at Downing Street at 6 p.m.

A banquet will be given at the Embassy in the evening and Mr. MacDonald and Sir J. Simon will attend.—Reuter.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

NAGPUR Apr. 2.

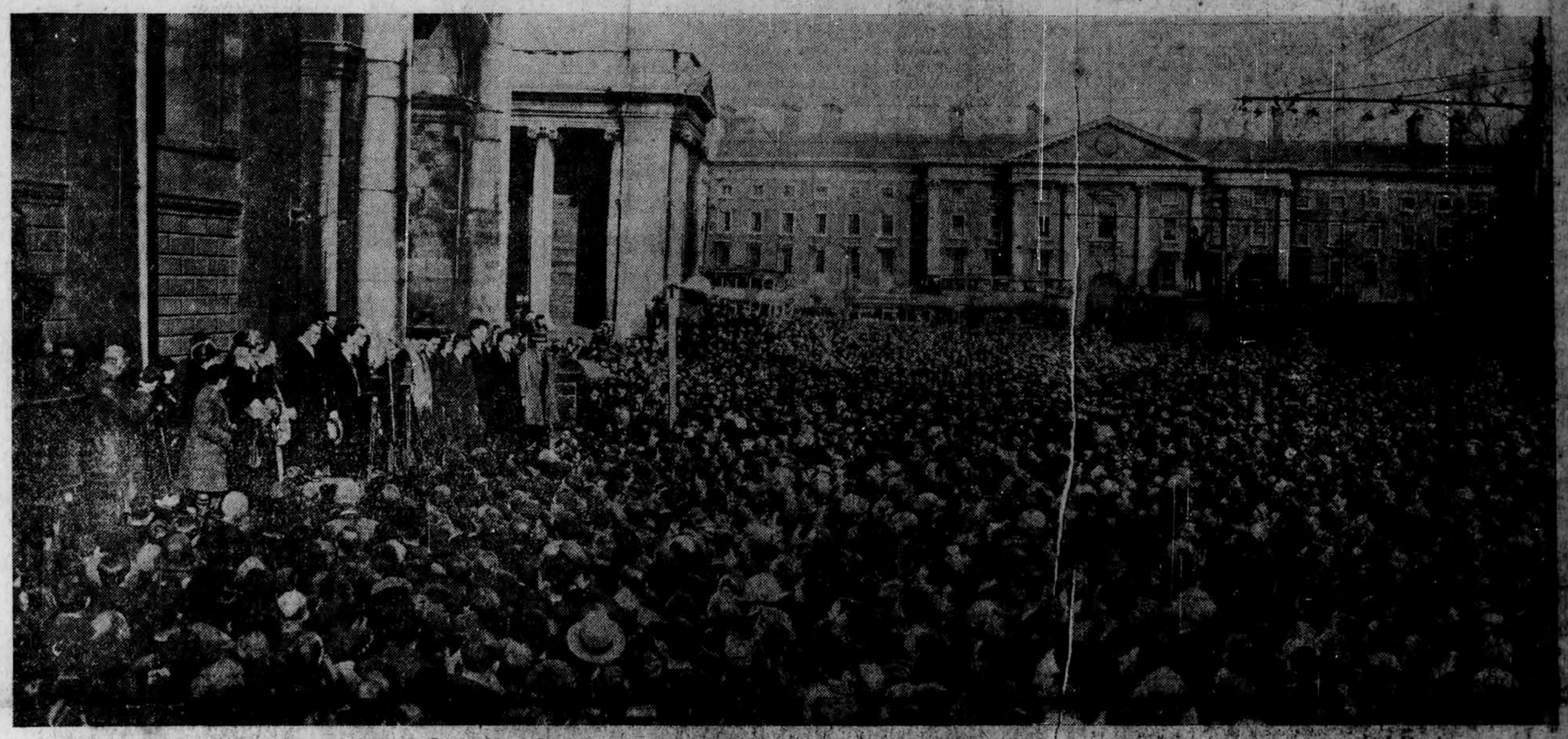
Some heat was imported at a meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee, to-day when a member proposed adjournment as a protest against the police action in arresting the Congress Dictator on the occasion of the presentation of a civic address to Sir P. C. Ray.

It will be recalled that the Dictator unfurled a Congress flag and began addressing the gathering immediately after Sir P. C. Ray had concluded his reply, and was proceeding to unveil the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi on 27th March.

The mover of the adjournment expressed the view that police interference within the Municipal precincts was uncalled for.

Those opposing the motion retorted that police merely performed their duty in arresting an offender against the law. The adjournment motion was adopted by twenty-three votes to eight.—A. P.

Prisoners Of Yesterday:—Popular Heroes Of To-day



Tumultous reception was accorded to the Irish political prisoners by Dublin citizens. The photo shows the released prisoners on the platform while the vast sea of humanity is singing the Irish National Anthem

Ex-Crown Prince "Not A Gentleman"

PLEDGE TO KEEP OUT OF POLITICS BROKEN"

Sequel To Manifesto On Presidential Election

"I SHALL VOTE FOR HITLER"

LONDON, April 3.

Berlin.—Considerable astonishment has been evoked in political circles by the publication of a manifesto issued by the ex-Crown Prince declaring that abstention from voting in the second poll in the Presidential election is incompatible with the idea of a closed Nationalist-Nazi front against Field-Marshal Hindenburg.

I'LL VOTE FOR HITLER.

The e-xCrown Prince declares: "Believing that a closed Nationalist front is absolutely necessary, I shall vote for Herr Hitler."

The manifesto has occasioned surprise, because Herr Hitler and Herr Hugenberg have dropped the idea of a combined Nationalist-Nazi front as far as the Presidential election is concerned.

Moreover, a number of newspapers point out that by issuing a political manifesto, the ex-Crown Prince has broken the pledge he had given when he was allowed to return to Germany, that he would keep out of politics.

"NOT A GENTLEMAN."

The "Berliner Tageblatt" goes as far as declaring in this connection that the "ex-Crown Prince's action shows that he is not a gentleman."—Reuter.

NO PROCESSION OF DOCK WORKERS

Police Commissioner's Ban

Sir Patrick Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has issued the following order:—

"Whereas rioting of a serious nature has resulted in the death and injury of several people lawfully employed in the City of Bombay and whereas I, Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, consider it to be necessary for the preservation of public peace and safety to prohibit processions of the nature hereinafter described:

Now therefore, I, in exercise of powers conferred on me under Section 23 (3) of the City of Police Act IV of 1902, do hereby prohibit any procession of dock workers within the City of Bombay for a period of seven days from the date of this order."

FRONTIER PROVINCE ELECTION

Official Backing To Candidates Denied

PESHAWAR, April 3.

A press communique states:

"In view of the mischievous rumours which have been put about, to the effect that official backing is being given to some of the candidates now standing for election to the Northwest Frontier Province, the Chief Commissioner desires it to be made known that orders have been circulated to all officials, requiring their strict absention from any form of such activity, and drawing their attention to the rules on the subject.

The Chief Commissioner has, in addition, ordered the recall from casual leave of all who might be absent from duty on such leave, and directed further that such leave should not be granted till after the completion of the elections.—A. P.

CONGRESS FLAG ON CLOCK TOWER

Another Attempt To Hoist Fails

SEVERAL ARRESTED INCLUDING TWO WOMEN

ALLAHABAD, April 3.

Another attempt to hoist the Congress flag on the clock tower in the city was made, to-day Large crowds gathered round the clock tower, which is situated in the centre of a busy thoroughfare, with the result that traffic was impeded.

A police force under Khan Bahadur Ekram Hussain appeared on the scene, and after some difficulty dispersed the crowd, as it was, at one stage, inclined to be unruly.

A number of arrests were made including two women.

CONGRESS SECRETARY JAILED.

The Secretary of the U. P. Congress Committee has been sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment on a chage of assisting the management of an unlawful association.

BRISK REVENUE COLLECTION.

Inspite of difficulties it is reported that revenue collections on account of kharif instalment for the year ending March 15 total over ninety per cent.—A. P.

POLICE SEIZE 500 LATHIS

Black-Legs And Strikers Disarmed

DOCK RIOT SEQUEL

Following the riot which took place in the Dock area on Friday, the Bombay police are busy enforcing the order of the Police Commissioner prohibiting the carrying of lethal weapons in the area.

500 LATHIS SEIZED.

Over 500 lathis have so far been seized by the divisional police at Dongri, Yellow Gate and Pydhownie. The police are disarming black-legs as well as the strikers, both of whom now seem to be fully aware of the order and go about unarmed.

ONE MAN ARRESTED.

The Pydhonie Police, arrested on Sunday one man who was carrying a lathi in contravention of the police order.

"A Rotten Bill"

"CREATING CLASS OF UNTOUNCHABLES"

Protest Against Medical Council Bill

WILL SIMLA RIDE ROUGH-SHOD OVER CLAIMS OF 25,000 INDIAN MEDICAL MEN?

"Mend it or end it". This was the unanimous demand made by the medical men of Bombay at a meeting held on Sunday evening in the Blavatsky Lodge to protest against the All-India Medical Council Bill which among other things proposes to exclude 15,000 Licentiates of British India from the medical register.

"A ROTTEN BILL."

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, President of the Bombay Medical Union was in the chair. He observed that the All-India Medical Council Bill now before the Assembly was a rotten bill. He had examined the Bill, in all its aspects, and found that it was not in the interests of the Indian medical profession, but was meant for the benefit of the I.M.S. The British people were a nation, firstly, of shop-keepers and then of snobs. They wanted to create a special caste and a class in the medical profession. It was the duty of every Indian medical man to see that this move on their part was frustrated.

There could be no distinction of caste and classes in a profession of mercy and healing. The Indian nation was casting childish notions away and at this time attempts were being made to perpetuate the same evil and to introduce it in a noble profession. The Licentiates of British India were legally qualified to practise as medical men and by no logic or common sense the attempt to keep them out of the medical register could be supported.

CREATING CLASS OF UNTOUCHABLES.

The I.M.S. people were trying to create a class of untouchables, and their idea was to differentiate between the urban and the rural population even in respect of medical aid. According to their plan the urban population was to be treated by qualified medical men and the peasants who paid 90 per cent of the revenue were to be left to the mercy of quacks. Humanity could not be divided like that. The suggestion that if a man lived in Bombay he should be treated by a well qualified doctor but if one stayed in Trombay he should be treated by a quack was a barbarous suggestion.

A WRONG POLICY.

The excuse that the Government had no money and the policy was being adopted in order to effect retrenchment was untenable. The Government had enough and more money but it was being wasted. Retrenchment at the bottom and promotion and more emolumnets to the tall poppies was a wrong policy. One Surgeon-General cost them Rs. 39,000 a year, while his office establishment cost another Rs. 61,000. For the same amount they could get a hundred graduates to work the year round. But in order to maintain the top-heavy adminstration the plea of economy was brought forward and unqualified and unregistered quacks were being employed on Rs. 30 and Rs. 35.

The charge that the training of Licentiates was difficult in his opinion false. If the training was deficient the Government was responsible for it. There were 12 colleges and 32 schools in the country. Why did not the Government shut the schools where the standard of training was very low, and provide a uniform minimum standard of trainineg and emciency.

AGITATE, AGITATE.

In conclusion he exhorted the Licentiates not to be downhearted, and to carry on a vigorous agitation against their proposed exclusion from the medical register. Fortunately the bill was not yet [illegible] Select Committee [illegible]

(Continued)

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WANTED—ORGANISER on Rs. 150/- to 350/- to organise Agency for the sale of tea leaf and dust loose or packed of the Ratnajhora Tea Co., Ltd. Apply with stamps to JARDINE & CO., 9, Swallow Lane, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—A MATRON, fully qualified experienced in maternity and hospital administration for Dr. Chamanlal Mehta's Hospital, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Apply with testimonials and terms.
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WANTED—SOLE AGENTS for Bombay, Madras and Calcutta Presidency—For selling valuable preparations, 1. Zonuk, herbal ointment, 2. Charkha Pain Balm and 3. Bharat Menthol Cone. For terms apply Box No. 1459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—CANVASSERS, experienced in the line for Swadeshi Printing Inks. Refer to DOLAT RAM KASHIRAM & CO., Thakurdwar Road, Karelwadi, Bombay 2.
A 4561

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WANTED—Intelligent, honest and hardworking CHIEF AGENTS, by a purely Indian life concern. THE FORWARD ASSURANCE CO. LTD., Bombay in Gujarath, The Central Provinces, and the United Provinces on commission or salary. Apply to THE MANAGING AGENTS, 43, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
R 6945

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A R 6956

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SMALL decent office to SUB-LET in Elphinstone Circle. Apply personally to CANJEE KHATOW & CO., Nicol Building, Fort, Bombay.
C R6933

TO LET—GODOWN. Length 72 ft. and breadth 32 ft., strongly built of Stone-wall, Tiled roof, reasonable rent. Situated in N. Powell & Co.'s compound near Club Road. For further particulars please see Dr. VENKATRAO, personally between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. at N. Powell & Co., Girgaon, Bombay.
C 4630

Educational

ENGLISHMAN WISHES TO LEARN Dasavatari and Chang Kanchani. For pay please write Box No. 1456, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R6938.

WANTED STUDENTS—No matter where you live, we can make you an ACCOUNTANT, for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, District Boards, Mercantile services etc. Best Postal Tuition. Easiest terms. Splendid prospects. Apply for free prospectus No. 172-B, and Calendar to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 202 Calcutta.

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HIGHCLASS INDIAN MUSIC taught systematically and theoretically by an expert Parsee lady to ladies and girls of any community. Further particulars from Box No. 1453, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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JA 4625

Profession.

DR. SAVOI MEDICAL OFFICER UNIVERSAL HELPING SOCIETY, Specialist in CONFIDENTIAL MALE AND FEMALE diseases on his all India tour is in Bombay, Railway Hotel, Charni Road Junction, from first till tenth April, 1932. Consultation rupees ten. Visiting rupees sixteen. Time 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. daily. Consultation free from 2 to 4 p. m. daily.
P R 6942

Trade Announcement.

SWASTIKA BRAND BIHAR SUGAR Rs. 4-14-0 per maund. Sealed packets Rs. 34-6-0 per bag of 200 lbs. Depot at KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.
T

SWADESHI MUSEUM With Publicity Bureau, Calicut popularising commodities certified Swadeshi by Indian Chambers Commerce. Travellink agents appointed for Manufacturers. Enquire P. M. ANANDAN, B.A., L. T., CALICUT.
T R 6937

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A 4285A

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H R 6933

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY has declared a dividend in the following estates as per particulars mentioned below. The dividend will be paid on and after the 11th day of April 1932 to those creditors, who have proved their claims. Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address of the creditors, as appearing in the records of this Office.

INSOLVENCY NO.	NAME OF INSOLVENT.	DIVIDEND DECLARED.
(1) 605 of 1929. Re.	William Norman Davis	First dividend of 1¾ annas in the Rupee.
(2) 893 of 1929. ,,	William George Bearcroft.	,, ,, 3½ annas in the Rupee.
(3) 634 of 1929. ,,	Stanley Henry Watson.	,, ,, 3 annas in the Rupee.
(4) 803 of 1929. ,,	Francis Daniels.	,, ,, 4 annas and 6 pies in the Rupee.
(5) 731 of 1929. ,,	Harry Ivan Gilbert.	,, ,, 1 anna and 4 pies in the Rupee.
(6) 979 of 1929. ,,	Edward Salvedor.	,, ,, 1 anna and 9 pies in the Rupee.
(7) 420 of 1929. ,,	Tyeballi Karimbhoy Holelwalla.	First and Final Dividend of 1 anna in the Rupee.
(8) 1003 of 1929. ,,	Edward George Bamber.	,, ,, ,, 2 pies in the Rupee.
(9) 969 of 1929. ,,	Shaik Mahomed Arif Shaik Moortaza.	,, ,, ,, 3 annas and 9 pies in the Rupee.
(10) 1234 of 1924. ,,	Nomanbhai Karimbhoy Dawoodi Vora.	Second and Final dividend of 5 annas and 4½ pies in the Rupee.
(11) 1161 of 1925. ,,	Bhagwatlal Chandulal Mehta.	,, ,, ,, 1 anna and 5 pies in the Rupee.
(12) 362 of 1926. ,,	Krishnaji Kashinath Bhingarde.	Supplementary & Final Dividend of 2½ pies in the Rupee.
(13) 795 of 1923. ,,	Sidickbhai Usmanbhai Kagdi & Anr.	,, ,, ,, of 10½ pies in the Rupee.
(14) 425 of 1920. ,,	Doongersi Khimji & Anr.	Third and Final Dividend of 6 pies in the Rupee.
(15) 683 of 1929. ,,	Cooverji Raghavji Thukkar.	Pro rata preferential distribution of 7 annas and 4 pies in the Rupee.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1932.
Official Assignee's Office, High Court, Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee of Bombay.

N.B.—No Supplementary dividend could be declared in the following estate wherein the intention to declare a supplementary and final dividend was advertised, as the assets therein are found to be insufficient for the purpose.

No. 138 of 1922. Re. Neb Raj Khanna traded as N. R. Khanna & Sons.

4639

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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The advantage in the use of Soft Coke as compared with wood, Charcoal, or Cowdung Cakes has never been fully realised by you. Once you use Soft Coke you will be free from having to keep a constant watch on the fire and also from continuous fanning. Its maintenance of heat for hours and the absence of smoke during cooking has made it popular wherever it has been used. When you cook with Soft Coke you are able to do other work as well. In addition it is much cheaper than either wood or charcoal.

SOFT COKE IS CHEAPER IN USE THAN ANY OTHER WAY OF COOKING.

The advantages of using Soft Coke have been amply proved as will be seen from the following testimonials received:—

Delhi, 8th November, 1931.

The Lady Canvasser of the Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee came to my house to demonstrate the use of a novel and good kind of coal. I have never seen before so cheap and smokeless a coke. It is a mistake that I used Charcoal as a domestic fuel so long. I think that use of this Coke will effect a saving. If you are using Charcoal you should give this coke a trial.

(Sd.) Mrs. ASAF ALI,
wife of Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law.

The Lady Canvasser of Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee came to me and demonstrated the use of Soft Coke. It is very good and smokeless. She also showed me different kinds of ovens and how to use them. I too myself lighted the Soft Coke. It is far better than Charcoal.

It is admirably suited for the ladies because it gives no trouble to the eyes on account of smoke or does not cause headache. I am using it.

(Sd.) .....
Wife of Dr. M. A. Ansari.

Using Soft Coke for fire is very profitable. It is much better than other coal. By using it expenses can be curtailed a good deal. I think every one should burn Soft Coke.

(Sd.) Mrs. SAHNI,
Wife of Mr. J. N. Sahni,
Editor, "Hindusthan Times",
Delhi.

For particulars of Soft Coke please write to the SECRETARY, INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

WANTED AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions at Hinganghat and Wardha. Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE BANGALORE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Pharmacologist in the Department of Biochemistry at a salary of Rs. 400—25—500 with free quarters. The incumbent who must have research experience will be required to conduct investigations upon the medicinal value of plant products etc.

Applications should reach the Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, not later than 31st May, 1932.

4642

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NUSSERWANJI RUSTOMJI HIRAMANECK, has agreed to sell to my client the piece of land bearing Final Plot Number 119 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 6 of Vile-Parle admeasuring 740 square yards or thereabouts free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, maintenance, possession, partnership share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned advocate for the Purchaser, in his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived. Dated at Andheri, this 2nd day of April 1932.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
4641

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' CHEMISTS AND PROVISION SHOP GOODS AT GUNBOW STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Official assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Manu Bros., (Insolvents) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW (Tuesday), the 5th April, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the said insolvents' shop premises at No. 54, Gunbow Street, Fort, the following:—

A lot of various kinds of patent medicines, syrup, essences, hair oils, brilliantine, toilet powder, soap, boot polish, tea, coffee, cocoa, biscuits, jams, condensed milk, fish, sausages, &c., also table, chair, cupboards, show cases, stands, electric ceiling fan, sign boards &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CHARLEY MURRAY
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"CAUGHT CHEATING"
The Laughter Team that can't be beat in the Laugh Picture of the Year.

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
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UNIVERSAL'S
SUPER SHOCKER
FRANKENSTEIN
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DIFFERENT FROM LAST WEEK'S
FRESH DELIGHTFUL SONGS & DANCES IN SAROJ'S 100 PER CENT. TALKIE IN HINDI.
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Daily shows: 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
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Dr. N. L. Burman
Hydrocele Expert
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RADICALLY CURES
HYDROCELE
Without Operation
In 15 minutes at one sitting
Will be seen in Bombay
On dates:—
3rd April to 10th April
Consultation fee Rs. 5/-
Time: 9 to 12 and 4 to 6 p.m.
Address:—
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Calcutta, BOMBAY 2.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tottori Maru	5973	3 April	6 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga ,,	5860	29 Mar	13 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@18 Apr
xTango Maru	6893	15 Apr.	29 Apr.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@30 Apr.
*Tokiwa Maru	5339	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@16 May

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru	10030	11 Apr.	1 May
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 April	12 May

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	19 Apr.	26 Apr.
Asama Maru	22000	4 May	10 May

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POISON-EATING SWAMI DIES IN RANGOON

Omits To Perform Hat Yogi With Fatal Results

HIS LAST WISH

(BY MAIL)

RANGOON, Mar. 27.

It appeared the late Yogi Narasinga Swami had been since the 19th instant feeling uneasy, complaining of pain in the stomach and was even predicting an early death.

On Thursday last after his demonstration at the Jubilee Hall, the Swami went home where he found a number of visitors awaiting him. Instead of immediately practising *Hata Yoga*, which was so necessary to counteract the effects of the poisons he had swallowed, he began to entertain his guests.

SWAMI FEELS UNEASY.

After a couple of hours at about 10 p.m. while talking to his visitors the Swami felt a pain in the stomach. He immediately left his visitors and began to practice Hata Yoga. It was too late. He was able to pass out the other poisons, but strychnine, of which he took one grain that evening, he could not. His right leg began to be paralysed.

A doctor was immediately sent for and as his condition was found to be serious, the doctor advised him to be taken to the General Hospital forthwith. He was removed there in an ambulance that night at about 11-30 p.m. After his being removed to hospital all efforts were made to pass out the strychnine but in vain. After 12 noon he began sinking and at 1-25 p.m. he breathed his last.

SWAMI'S LAST WISH.

Even a few hours before his death, the Swami told the people around him that he was going to die in a few hours. In case of his death, he wanted his body to be preserved intact for 24 hours. He told Mr. Dora Singh, Chief Cashier, Central Bank of India to tell Mr. G. Hury Krishna Pilla to have his body buried in a prominent place in Tamwe Cemetery and to arrange out of the proceeds of his performances in Rangoon to build a Buddhalaya (a sarine of Budha) over his grave. This he said, was his last wish.

GRAND FUNERAL PROCESSION.

At the request of the leaders of the Hindu community, particularly Mr. G. H. K. Pilla, Mr. D. Venkataswamy, Dr. Raghunath and Mr. Dora Singh the doctors abandoned the post-mortem examination.

The funeral procession left the General Hospital at 4 p.m. reaching the Tamwe Cemetery at 7-0 p.m. On the way the crowd swelled in numbers as the procession advanced. Although a decorated hearse was in readiness the people insisted on carrying the bier on their shoulders right through from the hospital to the cemetery.

The funeral was very solemn and impressive and befitting one who had proved himself a martyr in the cause of science.

At the cemetery the body of the Swami was put in the grave in a sitting posture, after which camphor was burnt and harati was given. The body was then covered with three bags of salt before the grave being finally filled in. It was 8 p.m. by the time the crowd had dispersed.

A telegram was sent to the Swami's brother in India informing him of his death and he is expected to arrive in Rangoon shortly. After his arrival, it is understood, arrangements will be made to carry out the last wish of the Swami erecting a Budhhalaya over his grave.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. H. Wilberforce Bell and Mrs. Tyabjee lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday.

VARSHA BHAVISHYA.

In this small booklet, Mr. Kashinath Gopal Joshi (Bhagurkar) of Amraoti (price As. 8/) has given a general forecast of the year (Shaka 1854) in simple Marathi, in addition to the forecast of every month and every Rashi. People interested in astrology and having no previous knowledge of the subject, can find, in this booklet, something useful.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the performance of Isle of Dreams by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society at the Royal Opera House in aid of the Bombay Hospitals on Saturday.

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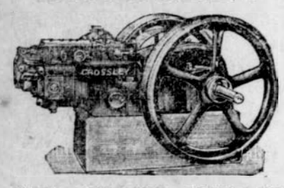

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TRADE AND FINANCE

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN GOVT. SECURITIES

Gold And Silver Prices Decline

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent).
BOMBAY, April 1.

MONEY.

Steadier conditions prevailed in the money market this week with a fair demand for call funds at 4½ to 5 per cent. Yesterday, however, the rate advanced to as high as 6 per cent. as it was the last day of the fiscal year and a large amount of public bodies' deposits were withdrawn from the market. At the close the call rate was 4½ to 5 per cent. Treasury Bills renewals amounted to Rs. 94 lakhs and maturities Rs. 45.75 lacs. The trade demand continues poor with a small increase of about Rs. 36 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 4½ per cent. Two to three months 4½ per cent. and six months 4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 25th March 1932 shows an increase of Rs. 46.54 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 9,72,78,000 as compared with Rs. 13.32 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.28. an increase of 0.75 per cent. over last week Loans and Inland bills discounted have declined by Rs. 26.12 lacs and by Rs. 55.99 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are up by Rs. 54.50 lacs. Government deposits are down by Rs. 71.36 lacs to Rs. 61.06 crores. Ways and Means advances to Government are down by Rs. 1½ crores to Rs. 11½ crores and Imperial Bank's borrowings against Inland bills are reduced by Rs. 25 lacs to Rs. 3.75 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 6 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

In the gilt-edged market dull conditions prevailed with small price movements and restricted volume of business. Short-term bonds continued in fair demand. 3½ per cent. Paper improved from 61-2 to Rs. 61-4 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan from Rs. 98-8 to Rs. 98-10. 1933 and 1935 Loans closed at Rs. 100-2 and Rs. 97-3 and 1939-44 Loan at Rs. 90-6. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 remained unchanged at Rs. 100-9 and 1933-36 loan is quoted at Rs. 100-2. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan kept steady at Rs. 103-3 and Treasury Bonds at Rs. 102. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan remained quiet at Rs. 68-10 while 1934-37 Loan seteadied to Rs. 90-8. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 Loan improved to Rs. 78-8, while 1934 Bonds showed no change at Rs. 96-12.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The currency return of the 22nd instant shows a decline of Rs. 83.87 lacs to Rs. 179.59 crores in notes in circulation. Silver coins have also declined by Rs. 11.36 lacs to Rs. 101.84 crores, while silver bullion has increased by Rs. 20.80 lacs to Rs. 8.85 crores. Securities in India are down by Rs. 98.31 lacs to Rs. 59.78 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 64.48 as against 64.11 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

The rate for ready T. T. declined to 1s. 6 3/32 for sellers and 1s 6 1/8d to 5/32d for buyers. At the close the market was weak with sellers at no better than 1/6 1/16 and buyers at 1/6 3/32. The violent fluctuations in the London New York cross rate and the incidents of the Easter Holidays restricted the volume of gold export business. Besides merchandise exports also suffered from the same cause. At the last bidding for sterling, tenderers received about 37 per cent at 1s. 6 1/8d against only 9 per cent last week. Forward rates were also easier with numerous buyers for the monsoon months. The following are the closing rates:—Ready 1/6 1/16. April 1/6 1/32, 1st to 15th May 1/6, 16th to 31st May 1/5 31/32, and June 1/5 15/16.

The dollar sterling quotation jumped up at the beginning of the week from dol. 3.64 to dol. 3.82 7/8, eased off to dol. 3.77 5/8 but improved at the close to dol. 3.81. French francs depreciated further moving between 96.25 and 95.25. The Belga and the Italian lira are quoted at 27.00 and 72.40 respectively.

A press communique of the 29th instant states that sterling purchased by Government during the week-ending 26th March amounted to £874,000 and since 1st April 1931 to £39,061,000. The total remittances to the Home Treasury during the same period amounted to £62,108,804. of which £14,047,804 represent sales of sterling.

Another communique of the 30th March states that on Wednesday tenders for £2,680,000 at 1/6 1/8 were received and allotted approximately 37 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 6th April on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

Following a rapid rise and heavy fluctuations in the gold value of the pound sterling, prices in the local gold market fell sharply from Rs. 27-12 to Rs. 26-6 per tola. Towards the close it recovered to Rs. 27-3 but again fell to Rs. 26-10 at the close. Despite these movements the volume of business both for ready and forward. was restricted. The daily offtake was about 3000 tolas while stocks on hand are computed at some 3 lacs tolas. In London the quotation for gold after declining to 108s. 11d improved to 110s 5d but closed at 109s 1d. The price of sovereign was also adversely affected by the rise in the cross rate and declined to Rs. 16-13 for ready. The shipment of gold by last week's mail s.s. "Mooltan" amounted to Rs. 69.22 lacs and by s.s. "Castalia" Rs. 16.72 lacs. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 27-12 and Rs. 26-6 for ready and April delivery. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 107,700 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The price of ready silver declined from Rs. 55-12 to Rs. 54-1, but after recovering to Rs. 54-12 closed at Rs. 54-4. This fall was due to weaker advices both from Shanghai and London and the upward swing in the crop rate. Besides the offtake is no better than 35 bars a day, while stocks on hand continue at the large figure of 12,000 bars. In Shanghai the tael declined from 1s. 9 7/16d to 1s 8 9/16d but improved and finished at 1s 8 13/16 d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 17 7/8d and 17 5/8 for ready and 17 15/16d and 17 11/16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-12 and Rs. 54-1 for ready and 29th March settlement and Rs. 55-2 and 54-7 for April settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 18 bars and Rs. 31,553 in coin.

SHARES.

On the opening of the stock exchange on the 29th, week conditions prevailed in almost all sections. Cotton mill shares registered a further decline on lower raw cotton prices. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders: Bombay Dyeings Rs. 670; Century Rs. 203/12; 202/8; Central India Rs. 265-266/4; Crescent Rs. 53/12-1/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 301/4-302/8; Indore Malwa Rs. 333/12; Kohinoor Rs. 117/8-120; New Great Rs. 128/2-127/8; Pearls Rs. 170-171/4; Simplex Rs. 20; and Swadeshi Rs. 198/2-198/12.

The miscellaneous section moved sympathetically and showed small loss. Tata Iron Ordys declined from Rs. 22-6 to Rs. 21-8 with defds unchange at Rs. 285. Tata Power shares lost about Rs. 13 to Rs. 457/8 and Andhra Valleys from Rs. 815 to Rs. 805. Alcock shares receded slightly from Rs. 108/12 to Rs. 107. 107/8 Bombay Burmahs cased from Rs. 328/12 to Rs. 320. Bombay Trams showed no change at Rs. 108/2. Cement shares were quiet but steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 14/6. Indian Cements at Rs. 186/4 and Katni ordys at Rs. 148/12 with defds quoted at Rs. 602/8. Ahmedabad Prantij Railway shares were placed at Rs. 633/12 xd and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 588/12.

Imperial Bank shares (fully paid) declined from Rs. 1015 to Rs. 995 and Contributories from Rs. 242/8 to Rs. 240. Bank of India shares kept steady at Rs. 86 xd and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 15.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, April 1.
(In thousands).

	Season To date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1930-31	Corresponding Week 1931	
Total in slight (excluding linters),	13619	194	12200	203	bales.
Forward to American mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	4274	112	3844	107	„
Exports from U. S. Ports	6913	174	5694	125	„
Of which to Japan	1991	27	944	38	„
Of which to China	894	23	279	6	„
Of which to G. B.	1001	29	955	13	„
Of which to Germany	1279	31	1461	28	„
Stock at New York	—	206	—	229	„
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	4363	—	3707	„
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1846	—	1313	„
World's visible supply	—	10842	—	9895	„
Of which American Cotton	—	8915	—	7351	„
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	9904	289	7938	237	„
Receipts at U.S. Ports	9085	121	8377	69	„

GINNING RETURNS OF INDIAN COTTON

Statement Of Cotton Pressed

	Week ending 18th March. 1932.	1st Sept. to 18th Mar. 1931-32	1930-31.
Madras	1435	47293	69975
Bombay	25519	191079	497473
Sind	2187	92290	122704
Bengal	1731	11107	8618
United Provinces	677	122948	216537
Punjab	20023	503689	791167
Central Provinces	6279	103340	418599
Berar	13103	230479	708271
N. W. F. Provinces	.....	.....	513
Ajmer/Merwara	898	17544	28401
Assam	822	6866	1524
Burma	624	10932	37500
Bahawalpur State	823	12105	11655
Baroda State	5296	18218	47163
Barwani State	216	7824	18119
Bhawnagar State	2335	46876	26230
Bhopal State	229	847	9391
Bikaner State	.....	9053	9712
Dhar State	.....	8134	23315
Dhrangadra State	379	1027	492
Faridkot State	.....	9559	8838
Holkar State	2372	19545	124228
Hyderabad State	.....	125408	300003
Jaora State	487	11177	16321
Jhalawar State	327	1547	7817
Jind State	.....	16705	20703
Jodhpur State	832	44776	5247
Junagadh State	1536	26711	35617
Manavadar State	.....	.....	734
Merwar State	1933	20675	25838
Morvi State	.....	.....	153
Mysore State	386	6902	.....
Nabha State	.....	18189	23563
Narsingarh State	.....	1624	8259
Rajpipla State	2428	11828	25999
Ratlam State	549	4661	11821
Sardargadh State	.....	.....	46
Tonk State	.....	2683	7451
Minor Cotton Growing States	2602	15890	23530
Total	96128	1769141	3694523

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Bombay Taking More Interest

By Mail,
Liverpool, March 16.

The following report is issued by a Liverpool Cotton firm:—

The past week has been somewhat disappointing. Up to a few days ago the demand was broadening, but the slump in values that then occurred seems to have retarded progress a little for the time being.

CLOTH.—Cloth enquiry remains on a fairly substantial scale, but much of it is in the nature of price testing. There is no doubt that the actual turnover has suffered a diminution compared with last week. The best feature has been the increased activity in India, even Bombay, the centre of Congress activities, is taking more interest, but, as we said above, most of the activity is concentrated on enquiry, not on orders. Disappointment is felt that the Indian Budget has not made some cut in the high duties imposed on imported cotton piece-goods. These are hitting Lancashire very badly, and, together with the boycott, have been responsible for the great reduction in our exports to India.

Trading with China is being resumed quietly, and it is hoped that the auction will start again very shortly. Other markets have been quiet during the period under review, probably owing to the weakness of cotton and the fluctuations in sterling.

YARN:—The demand from India has been less brisk, though the business is by no means at an end. Most spinners have met with a large enquiry, but usually at very unprofitable prices. There has, however, been a better trade in the finer counts of American qualities. The demand for Egyptian yarn is not as good as it was a week ago.

A meeting of the operatives will be held next Saturday to decide whether they will ratify their leaders' provisional agreement on the more-loom system. The general feeling is that the operatives will not ratify the agreement, mainly owing to the absence of a fall-back wage.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Names.	April.
Khas Kajora Coal Co. Ltd.	4th.
North Damuda Coal Co. Ltd.	5th.
Rewa Coalfields Ltd.	5th.
Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Ltd.	5th.
Swan Mills, Ltd.	6th.
Finlay Mills, Ld.	6th.
Triton Insurance Co., Ld.	8th.
The Phoenix Mills, Ld.	8th.
The Dawan Mills Co. Ld.	8th.
Gobhai Karanjia, Ld.	11th.
The United Motors (India)	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 1.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet during the early part and dull during the latter half of the week under review, offtake being on a moderate scale. On the whole Ready prices for Java Sugar declined by about 4 annas per cwt., Forward prices also declined by 1¾ annas for March and by about 2½ to 3½ annas per cwt. for April, May, June/July and Aug./Sept. Shipments. No important business was known to be placed by any prominent Importer except a sale of about 200 tons Java White Sugar to arrive per S.S. Begum and the same quantity to arrive per S.S. Queda on the basis of about Rs. 5/6 and Rs. 5/3-6 per cwt. respectively. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15/0/6 and Rs. 14/12/6 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5/3/9 and Rs. 5-2 for March, Rs. 5/5/6 and Rs. 5/2/6 for April-May, Rs. 5/6/6 and Rs. 5/3 for June-July and Rs. 5/6/6 and Rs. 5/3 for Aug.-Sept. shipments.

Foreign Markets:—New York shows a decline of 3 to 4 points both in Spot as well as Forward positions. London Raws show a decline of 3/4 to 1¼d. for forward positions and Cuba and Java in London reported to be unchanged without fluctuations.

Arrivals:—There was no arrival during the week. S.S. Begum is expected to arrive on about the 5th instant with a cargo of about 20,000 bags of Java Sugar.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 35,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,75,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/12/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/4/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Begum Rs. 5/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 5/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment May Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June/July Rs. 5/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Aug/Sept. Rs. 5/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone: Dull.

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NERVOUS WEAKNESS MAY RESULT FROM VARIOUS CAUSES, BUT MAINLY THESE CAN BE GROUPED AS—

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THE WEEK'S WHIRLIGIG

By "ROUNDABOUT."

Optimists—Politics, Police And Pence—"Courage And Confidence"—Red-Blooded Republic—De Valera—Gas Masks On Sale!

So they have called it a whirligig and called me roundabout. That suits my style, so many thanks and let us whirl along. Kaleidoscopically how do the world's events whirl their gig or gig their whirl in my mind and your mind? There is cartoon: our world, with eyes and ears, legs and arms—figure of a man—rushing distracted and headlong to the edge of a precipice. Perched on his shoulder the artist has drawn a loathsome creature whispering into the world's ear. It is called Fear. The abyss below is marked Bankruptcy, competition, Trade Depression, Armaments etc. Of course we know all that. But I am not so sure that Fear is the only creature to blame. I have a good appetite and am not liverish but all the same I should almost as soon have called the world's tormentor—the Optimist! A London diarist has said it. We are all, says he, "either bullish or bearish". In other words either optimists or pessimists. And I submit that bull, the optimist, is just as tiresome as that bear, the pessimist. I hate them both and there is nothing in the world like good, clean hate, except it be good, clean love.

POLITICS, POLICE AND PENCE.

Take Sir Samuel Hoare for instance. That perpetual grin on his face, in a Press photograph, familiar to us in India is expressive of "You see" We've won the first round with Congress. They'll soon be eating out of our hand. Of course the dogs bark but the caravan passes on!" Here's a nice back-slapping optimist for you. He strongly reminds me of a life insurance agent I know who, always grinning and perspiring, thinks nothing of thumping you on the back and saying, "You may die any moment: hurry up and get out a life policy! He! He! He!" Or think of our local government optimists who, by dint of repeating themselves 'ad nauseam' and brandishing the big stick, hope to convince you that you don't know what is good for you; who hopefully try to teach Indian businessmen their business and lecture them about not mixing up polities with pence and leaving the small disruptive element of political discontents alone and gettting back their trade by cooperating with the government even though the latter's sole preoccupation now admittedly consists in maintaining law and order—a police function par excellence. In other words, therefore, we are to cooperate with the police to get back trade. Almost, you might say, Japanese in picturesque persistence—what.

"COURAGE AND CONFIDENCE."

Now in my days of youth it used to be so different. There was no cocktail mixing then and probably that is why such words as co-operation, conciliation, courage and confidence had very different flavours then. For one thing, that cocktail recipe discovered by Sir H. Hoare—firmness with gentleness, or conciliation with coercion etc.—was unknown. There was such a thing as "humane slaughter" but not humane ordinances. But then in the mist of the years through which the Indian constitution has been passing from one paper stage to another words come to have misty associations. Just take, for instance, those two good old English words—courage and confidence. Why, the other day H. E. the Viceroy exhorted the Princes of India to have courage and confidence to enter the Indian Federation! Now did you know that the Indian Federation was such a fearsome thing that it required courage and confidence to enter it? But my friends the Viceroy has said it and for ever after this— courage and confidence—these two noble English words will be imbued with a yet nobler meaning!

RED-BLOODED REPUBLIC.

Two governments have fallen in the last five weeks or so—the French and the Irish. The new French government is the hundred and umpteenth since the Republic. No republican government is so reactionary as the French. Cabinets come and go but the French government remains much the same as far as the progress of Europe and the world goes. M. Briand's great scheme for the United States of Europe was but a scheme and is dead now with the death of its author. For that matter so is the Kellog Pact, Locarno, the Nine-Powers Treaty and other offspring of the League enthusiasts among whom M. Briand as a Frenchman enjoyed a peculiar distinction and reputation for the politics of peace.

But these are mere pale fu'ilities beside the fall of the Cosgrave government and the coming into power of Eamon De-Valera. Never has there been such a week of glorious bloodless victory as this last in the sanguinary history of Ireland. After centuries of repression and reprisals that distracted land of an unconquerable people is at last literally free. The Anglo-Irish Treaty was signed in London in 1921 whereby Ireland acquired the status of a free dominion with an executive responsible to its own parliament and what was called the Irish Free State came into being. Yet what a mockery it was! For the fallen Cosgrave government of this "Free State" was well-known to the people of Ireland for its repressive zeal. Only a few months ago this government had put into operation all its machinery of ordinance rule that took away a large slice of the freedom of the Irish citizen. Yet with all that and without bloodshed De Valera has come to be President at last and all Republican Ireland has come out of the darkness into the light, literally come out of Irish prisons into Irish sunshine and almost solidly acclaimed him president of a full, red-blooded republic.

BID FOR IMMORTALITY.

Earlier telegrams from Reuter's agency went to show that De Valera's position was precariously dependent on the support of a small Labour element in the Dail; even that the Republicans whom he had released from the prisons had denounced him (inspite of his bold attitude on the question of the oath of allegiance and the land annuities) because of his association with the "mongrel legislatures" of the so-called Free State. But subsequently all this has proved to be wrong. Later telegrams point to an enormous republican support and enthusiasm for De Valera. Should he maintain this clear lead he has won by his stout stand for the abolition of the oath and the retention of the land annuities, despite tariff threats from Britain and any other threats (he has already the full support of the British and Irish I.L.P.) he stands to become immortal as the first successful president of the first free republican government of Ireland!

BETWEEN THE LINES.

It is said that Mr. De Valera cannot lie and has thus often become the despair of his party while in some parts of Ireland he has been canonised, while yet alive, as a saint! At one time De Valera believed in violence and invited God's Blessings upon the Sinn Fein arms. But he now appears to have great faith in non-violence. Has he even learnt this much from India? The messages he has sometimes sent to India have been in remarkable spiritual accord with the letter and spirit of the Mahatma's teaching and it is a wonderful achievement in this philistine age, in this day of ours when unscrupulousness spells success that two men, De Valera and Mahatma Gandhi, have climbed to the top on something so unspectacular and straightforward as character in the Victorian sense of Christian principles. The last week's history of Ireland is big with meaning for the whole world.

GAS MASKS ON SALE!

It is well-known how jealously apprehensive is the whole capitalist world of the U. S. S. R.'s Five-Year Plan and second Five-Year-Plan. Therefore, although as a general rule, I would discount the typically alarmist attitude of the Western Press, there is an article in Mail-Week that makes me sit up and take notice. It rather convincingly shows that Japan's real objective in seizing Manchuria is to occupy a key position in the Far East by way of getting in the first blow against Russia in the inevitable second World War that is just round the corner of the present upteen disaramament conferences! What a monstrously ironical situation is thus revealed!

Disarmament, disarmament the word is in the mouth of everyone anxious to the thought progressive. It is being chewed more than any chewing gum is chewed by the prize fighter and gangster and all the while that the guns are booming around Shanghai there is an even greater menace round the corner in the position of Japan, a Great Power, in Manchuria, a stone's-throw from the Eastern Frontier of Russia! Take this from the article—"Moscow is waiting—Will Japan attack?" It is written by Pat Slovan from Moscow and appears in the "New Leader" of March 11. "Moscow is waiting for the Japanese are within a stone's-throw of the Eastern Frontier (of Russia) and if they attack, their friends in the West will probably follow. 'gas masks are on sale;' prices have risen; every one is talking of war, and resources are being stored up against the coming attack"..

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Larger Reduction In America

BOMBAY, Mar. 31.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. have issued the following report:—

Since we last wrote, the cotton market has been subjected to so many outside factors that the ordinary cotton man has been forced to try and think in terms of finance, exchange, politics, budgets balanced and unbalanced. England has been able to balance her budget whilst the United States have not yet done so. The exchange market between the above two countries has been subject to much speculation and as the value of cotton in Liverpool is directly affected by changes in the cross rate, the cotton market has been drawn into the vortex. It would appear finances in the United States are in anything but a healthy condition. There have been rumours that the United States are likely to follow the example of England and go off the gold standard, but we do not think this is probable. There have also been rumours that the Farm Board were going to unload all their holdings of cotton but this has been denied. Bears have taken full advantage of all the uncertainty to hammer the market and many weak bulls have been squeezed out. As a result of all the excitement and nervousness, the fundamental fact that cotton is cheap and below the cost of production has been completely forgotten by most cotton traders, for the time being. The present decline may be a good thing in the long run as the sowing season is now on in the Southern States and it is possible that the reduction in acreage may be larger than was thought probable a few weeks ago when prices were about one cent per lb. higher.

The local market naturally has been considerably affected by the fluctuations in the American markets and price movements in Bombay have been very erratic. Over the last fortnight on balance our quotations are about Rs. 16 per candy lower. The position in Bombay has been further complicated by the very large interest which was open in options for April-May Broach. These were all rung out yesterday. With fluctuations being so violent, there has been very little real business reported as most consumers have been content to watch and await developments. The cloth and yarn markets have been idle and practically no export business has been done.

We are glad to announce that trading in July-August Broach will commence from next Monday. Should the premium over April-May be moderate purchases should bring good profits in time.

MOVIE MONOPOLY IN CANADA

Charge Fails

TORONTO, (By Mail).

Fifteen film exchange companies and three individuals were freed on charges of conspiring to form a motion picture distributing monopoly here when the court ruled that there was nothing illegal in the operations of the Canadian branch of tde Paramount-Public Corporation.

The charges had been brought by the representatives of the independent motion picture exhibitors of Canada.

The individuals accused were N. L. Nathanson, general manager for Paramount in Canada until 1929, and Sam Bloom and Sam Fine of the B. and F. Theatres, which are 56 per cent. owned by Paramount.

The Crown sought to prove that independent exhibitors were threatened when they refused to join the chain. The form of exhibition contract also was a center of controversy, the plaintiffs contending that they were forced to accept pictures which they did not want.

The defence was offered that films are not sold but merely rented. It was maintained that the defendants afford great enjoyment to the Canadian theatre-going public at the smallest possible cost.

EASTER IN GERMANY

Unique Ancient ... ... Observances

BERLIN, (By Mail),

Advancing industrialization and the improving of means of traffic have caused many ancient customs to disappear, but others still persist, especially in the rural districts. In many South Bavarian villages one still finds the "Judas burning" and 'blessing of the water" on the Saturday preceding Easter Sunday.

Peasants make a pile of wood in front of the church and set fire to it in the presence of the congregation. The priest blesses the fire, and when it has burnt out, each peasant takes a stick with live members home, and his wife lights the fire in the fireplace or stove with it. Pieces of the charred stick are also put here and there in the house. for they are believed to afford protection against fire and lightning. Some of the holy water newly blessed by the priest is also taken home in a small bottle.

The "Easter fire" is still burned in many places in the Harz. In Aschersdeben, Halberstadt, Goslar, Strobeck (the so-called "chess village"), Langels, Wasserleben, Ilfeld, Elbingerode, Rotehutte, Rubeland and many other places, one sees the Easter fires burning in the evening on the adjoining hills. They symbolize the victory of spring over winter.

A unique Easter custom is found on the island of Heligoland. Here the young men row from the mainland to the outlying dunes in leaky boats. The one whose boat takes in the most water is the winner.

EGG ROLLING.

In the Saxon Lausatia "egg rolling" is indulged in, but in a different manner than that of the traditional egg rolling on the lawns of the White House in Washington. There children do the rolling, but in Lausatia the adults roll hard-boiled eggs down slopes, and children at the bottom contend for their possession. If eggs run out, oranges, apples, pretzels, etc., are used. The best place to see this is Bautzen.

In the Catholic districts of Lausatia Easter Sunday sees processions of mounted peasants, dressed in their Sunday best and wearing top hats, singing ancient melodies as they ride through the villages to one of the district's cloisters. The inhabitants of the villages line the roads, the women in Wendish costumes. Especially noteworthy is the procession from Crostwitz, near Kamenz, where Lessing was born. It passes through Liebitz and Schweinverden to the Cistercian Nunnery of Marienstern, where 60 nuns live. The riders are treated to beer in the cloister brewery, and then ride back home.

WEATHER PARADOX

Mountain Got Warmer The Valley

GARRUISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN (By Mail).

The general belef that it is colder on the mountain tops than in the valley below is not always correct. With the nearing of spring markedly higher temperatures have been noted on the peaks of the Bavarian Alps. When the thermometer stood at 12 degrees below freezing (centigrade) in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, it showed only 3 below at the Schneefernerhaus on the Zugspitze, at an elevation of almost 1-3/4 miles, and six degrees below on the Wank and Kreuzevk. Days of bright sun cause the warm air to rise and the cool air to sink, and this condition can persist many days.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statements of Accounts Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken

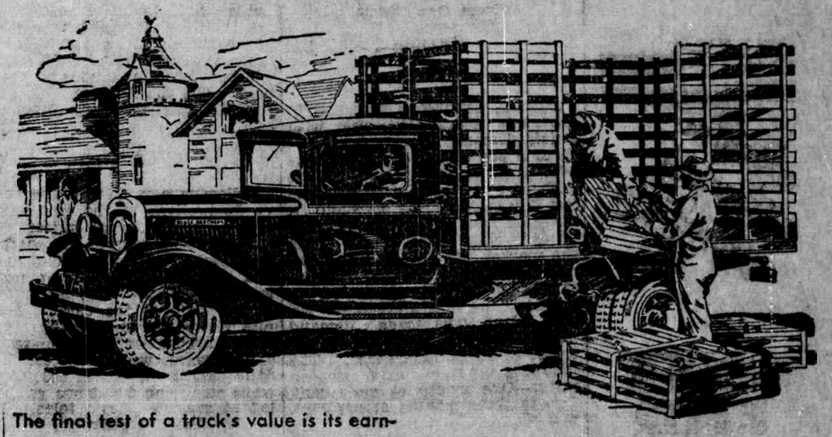
B. L. THOSAR

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
195—197, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22997.

527

EARNINGS

That's the final test of this Dodge



The final test of a truck's value is its earnings. Dodge Trucks not only earn—they earn more, for several very definite reasons. » » In the Dodge Standard chassis, for instance, you get Dodge quality and design. Then, because of this truck's many exceptional features, you get greater dependability, ample power, ease of control, speed, safety, economy and long life—all an assurance of a maximum earning. » »

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Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

To a LADY

who is afraid to smile

Underneath the mask that covers dingy, unsightly teeth, is gleaming white enamel.

Listerine Tooth Paste will remove that mask. Safely! Its marvelous cleansing and polishing agents are harder than tartar. Therefore, they remove it! But they are softer than tooth enamel. Hence, they cannot scratch nor harm it. Listerine Tooth Paste cleans the enamel—revealing its original whiteness.

You will enjoy the fresh, clean, healthy taste Listerine Tooth Paste leaves in the mouth. You will be amazed, too, that this superior dentifrice, developed by the makers of Listerine Antiseptic, actually costs less than other quality tooth pastes.

Give Listerine Tooth Paste a fair trial. You will see your teeth grow whiter...more beautiful...and you will no longer be afraid to smile.

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste (and Listerine Antiseptic) recommend Prophy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

Send this advertisement with one anna in stamps to Muller & Phipps (Asia) Ltd., P. O. Box 773, Bombay—for a generous size trial tube of Listerine Tooth Paste.

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

BBA

OMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

nicipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
ernor's Hospital Fund for ombay, Meeting of the Gene- al Committee, H. E. the Gover- or presiding, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 5.

mbay Improvements Committee, -10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.

unicipal Standing Committee, -10 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 7.

unicipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. dian Catholic Exhibition of Art, Artcrafts and Industries, Town Hall, 5-15 p.m. H. E. the Gover- hor to open.

O-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PRO- GRAMME.

12 noon selection of Gramo- one Records, 7 p.m. special lected Music, 9 p.m. News in ndi, New York opening, Liver- ool closing and Bombay Current ates.

BAND AT SIR P. M. GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st. Bn. the reat Indian Peninsula Railway egiment A. F. (1) will play at ir P. M. Gardens to-day (Mon- ay) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Islam Gymkhana annual gene- al meeting will be held in the ymkhana pavilion to-day (Mon- ay) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

TEACHINGS OF ZOROASTER.

Under the auspices of the Bom- bay Theosophical Federation Mr. F. J. Ginwala Solicitor will speak on "The Life and Teachings of Lord Spitman Zarthushtra" to- day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chaupatty when Dr. Jal Castur C. Pavri will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, (5th) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. Mr. S. N. Kanga will read a Paper on "The Two Mainyus in the Light of the new interpreta- tion of Spenta Mainyu".

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (16th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a paper will be read on "Aspects of Anthropological Interest from Budhistic Litera- ture Part II", by Mr. K. / Pa- dhye.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE B. O. PARSI DIV.

The opening ceremony of the Headquarters Building of St. J. A. B. Overseas (Parsi Division) will be held on 9th inst. (Satur- day) at 5 p.m. at the Elphin- stone High School compound, Cruickshank Road, when Sir Fre- drick Sykes will preside and per- form the inaugural ceremony

THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M

One man offered her love, marriage, security— the other, love and freedom.

with
NORMA SHEARER
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
Also
Laurel-Hardy Comedy

"BUY INDIAN" PROCESSION BANNED BY POLICE CHIEF

One Volunteer Arrested On Chaupatty Sands

A volunteer who attempted to take out a "Buy Indian Procession" from Chaupatty sands on Sunday morning was arrested by the police and marched to the Gamdevi Police Station.

The procession it will be recalled was banned by the Police Commissioner for a week. Large crowds, who assembled on the sands, expecting the procession to start had to wait wearily for a long time and many of them returned when they saw no sign of the procession.

LATHI POLICE ON THE SCENE

Police vans were also seen moving in the locality from an early hour in the morning and small batches of lathi police guarded the roads leading to Chaupatty. A party of Ambulance men were also present on the scene but there was no work for them.

Shortly after 8 a.m., however, a volunteer carrying tri-coloured national flags started from the spot opposite the Wilson College and marched in the direction of Sandhurst Bridge. He was shouting the usual national and "Buy Swadeshi" slogans. The crowds who watched the scene followed him and joined in raising the slogans.

PUT UNDER ARREST.

The processionists had hardly left the sands and were at the foot of the Sandhurst Bridge when a police party stopped them and put the man who was leading the procession under arrest.

Grand Oratorio In St. Xavier's College Hall To-day

An appreciative gathering assembled in St. Joseph's Convent Hall, on Saturday to hear the rendering of Sullivan's Oratorio "The Prodigal Son" by a choir of 70 male voices accompanied by St. Cecilia's Orchestra. Every one is familiar with the parable but one must hear the story as set to music to better realise its meaning. The piece consists of 18 numbers comprising of solos, duets and choruses. The whole was a musical treat of a high order, some of the numbers particularly "The Revel" being exceptionally good and effective.

Great credit is due to the little boys who lustily sang the choruses while the efforts of the grown up singers and the orchestra left nothing to be desired.

Rev. Fr. C. daSilva in his remarks aptly compared the singing with that of the Sistine Choir in Rome. The public are indebted to Rev. Fr. S. Llorca S.J., for bringing about this successful entertainment. Classical religious music as rendered by this choir is rarely heard in Bombay and lovers of music should not miss the opportunity of hearing this Oratorio which is being repeated at St. Xavier's College Hall, Bombay, to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m.

NEW SANATORIUM OPENED AT NASIK

Guest From Bombay Offers Satyagraha Against Pilgrim-Tax

NASIK, Apr. 3.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. L. R. Tairsi of Bombay performed the opening ceremony of Bai Ratanbai Liladhar Morarji Bhimani Arogya Bhavan, this evening, on the junction of three Nasik roads, (Main, Bombay and Agra roads) in the presence of a representative gathering of friends and admirers of Sheth Liladhar Morarji Bhimani, a cotton magnate of Bombay. Many local leading citizens, pleaders and officers were also present.

Mr. Tairsi in declaring the Sanatorium open referred to the munificient charities of Sheth Liladhar Morarji Bhimani, and expressed the hope that this was a precursor of many to follow, and amidst cheers and laughter presented to Sheth Liladhar Morarji Bhimani a shawl and turban.

Mr. W. T. Halai who came to Nasik to attend the opening ceremony of the Arogya Bhavan refused to pay the pilgrim tax and offered satyagraha saying that as he was not on a pilgrimage he would not pay the tax.

After some time a few friends went to pay the tax and bring him to the city, but he was not to be found at the tax collecting office. However, he was at the Ratanbai Sanatorium in the evening, when it was being opened.

GRAND SCOUT, CUB, AND ROVER RALLY.

The Rally will take place on Esplanade Maidan on Sunday (10th inst.) at 7-30 a.m. at the Scout Hut, when the Governor of Bombay will inspect the Scouts, Cubs and Rovers of Bombay.

14 ARRESTED AT LIMBASI

Japtis For Non-Payment Of Revenue

(From A Correspondent.)

MATAR, Apr. 1.

Two no-tax-payers have been arrested, under the Land Revenue Oudinance, at Limbasi.

Two person of Limbasi were arrested while they were working in their fields.

Another person was also arrested.

Two persons who were believed to be no-tax payers have been arrested.

Two merchants of Limbasi were arrested for distributing unauthorised bulletins.

The total number of arrests in Limbasi upto now come to 14.

There were several japtis (confiscations) made on 28th ulto. for non-payment of revenue dues.

Bihar Yadava Mahasabha

The 17th session of the Bihar Provincial Yadava Mahasabha will take place on Friday, Saturday and Sunday the 15th 16th and the 17th instant at Khagaria Bazar, in the district of Monghyr. Delegates from different parts of India will join the Mahasabha and find out the ways and means for the advancement of the Yadava Community.

TREATMENT OF MR. PURANDARE

Textile Workers Demand Full Enquiry

A meeting of Bombay textile workers was held on Sunday evening at Lalbag maidan, when Sjt. Patkar presided. Speeches were made and resolution was passed, condemning the treatment that is alleged to have been given to Mr. Purandare who is undergoing imprisonment, and congratulating him on going on hunger-strike in the jail. It demanded a full enquiry in the matter.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Customs And Combined Telegraphs Draw

BOMBAY, Monday.

The stands were all packed when the Bombay Customs met the Combined Telegraphs on Saturday last. It was the first really good game in the Tournament so far, and those who were lucky enough to see it will not forget it in a hurry. The game was played at a terrific pace, and there was not a single dull moment in the 70 minutes. The heroes of the game were the goal-keepers and the four backs. Cowton, Rocque and Abreo excelled themselves. Abreo was a revelation alike in the sureness of his tackling and the soundness of his judgment. Mendes for the Telegraphs played a great game at centre-half, and destroyed many of the clever openings of Feroze Khan.

The way in which the Telegraph forwards combined was a treat to watch; but the one forward who stood out was Feroze Khan. He was unlucky, however, is not finding the support he looked for from Pinto. Pinto was not in his usual form and was quite harmless.

A word must be said about the fine way in which the respective goal-keepers kept their goals. Cowton was brilliant. Thanks largely to him the Customs and the Telegraphs will fight the issue again. It is a great pity that one of two such fine teams must eventually be playing their last game in the Tournament.

Scores:—

COMBINED TELEGRAPHS nil.
CUSTOMS nil.

LINE-UPS.

COMBINED TELEGRAPHS:—Durham; Rocque, Webber; D'Costa, Mendes, Norris; Ribeiro, Fernandez, Gilbert, Marthins, M. D'Costa.

CUSTOMS: — Cowton; Abreo, Asfan; Brewin, Dique, Kher Singh; Milne, Afzal, Feroze Khan, Pinto, Jagpal Singh.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Seth Rangahath's XI vs Poona Rangers at 5-30 p.m.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association an Elocution Competition will be held at Sir C. J. Hall on Saturday (16th inst.) at 5-45 p.m. The competitors must be under 25 years of age; and each one will be given 7 minutes to speak on any one of the following subjects:—1 Cult of Youth; 2 Speech as a Delegate at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament; 3 Reason vs. Religion; 4 an apneal for ocening a Technological Institution of Bombay; 5 The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world; 6 A plan to organise the Parsi community on the best lines; 7 Oddities and humours of the Platform and the Press.

Entries close on 10th inst. These wishing to take part should apply to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, P. B. 828, Bombay.

NOTES FROM GOA

Farmers' Plight

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

GOA April 3.

Agriculture is the premier industry of Goa, and the perpendicular drop in the price of the chief staples of the country has hit very hard both landlords and farmers. With the drop in the value of crops, rents have came down, and in some parts of the country farming has been rendered unprofitable.

A Bill giving limited and qualified protection to the rice and cocoanut industry has been in force for sometime. But it has not produced any decisive results. The measure is half-hearted and defective. Its protective objective has been mixed up with same advanced ideals of social legislation, like old age public aid to the working classes and a subsidy to cocoanut exporters together with a refund of land tax on cocoanut plantations. The Bill has met with wide-spread condemnation both from free-traders and protectionists. The former base their arguments on the absence of economic independence of Goa, specially in her food supplies. The latter maintain that the protective legislation is unscientific in its draftsmanship and hybrid in its objectives. It attempts too many things at the same time, and thus offends the mechanics of good legislation. Its missionary are too glaring. The Provincial Congress has demanded its thorough revision. Mend it or end it was the slogan in the Congress.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL LEGISLATION?

Political and legal circles are debating very keenly the alleged unconstitutional character of two pieces of legislation which recently came before the country. There is a Bill merging one village community into another, and conferring upon the numbers of the vendee community personal hereditary rights which belonged to the 'jonoeiros' vendor community. The acting Advocate-General declared in the local Council of Government that the measure in question was 'unjuridical', both on sound legal principle and because it runs counter to prevailing legislation. It is very strange that the argument, though coming from Government lunches, remained unchallenged, and when votes were taken it was found that the Bill commanded, inspite of its unconstitutional character, the support of the majority including official and nominated members. This action of the local legislature has provoked keen criticism in a section of the press.

The other Bill proposes to compel all the house-owners of Nava-Goa to have electric installation in all their buildings and their apartments whose rental value received Rs. 25/- a month. A writer in the "Heraldo"—a moderate leading daily—has pointed out that this Bill is 'ultra-vires, and as such should be summarily withdrawn from the Council of Government. Among the fundamental rights of the Portuguese citizens is included the freedom to choose one's method of lighting for private and residential purposes. Practically the whole press has protested against this Bill, but knowing the political configuration of the present Council which never rejects a government measure many people are skeptical about the throwing out of the Bill.

SPREAD OF SWADESHI.

A keen observer of life and habits of the people of Goa cannot fail to detect the slow spread of the spirit of Swadeshi in many parts of the country. There is a feeling, though at present confined to an insignificant fraction of the population, that local arts and crafts deserve support and encouragement. The press has accorded an enthusiastic welcome to one or two attempts to manufacture soap and candles locally. Of course, Government have no industrial policy as such, but the public are feeling that there is same merit in the purchase and use of local goods. The passionate desire for European goods is also experiencing material diminution, but so far there is no organised attempt either to promote local industries, or to restrict the wholesale importation of all types of foreign goods, coming chiefly from Japan and the Continent through Bombay generally. The purchasing power of the country, thanks to the remittances of emigrants, is fairly large and if only the country could make up its mind to show some preference to a number of local goods, these would have a thriving market. Contempt in the country for everything Indian, and particularly Goan, has been one aspect of Goan culture and life (the story is told of a gentleman who married a Swiss lady so that his children could not be Goans! But things are changing) A distinct type of thought, predominantly Goan, is springing up in the country. But a large proportion of Catholics continues to mimic the superficial and ridiculous aspects of Western civilization, leaving aside its essence and real dynamism.

MR. DUTT'S ADDRESS TO INDIAN MINING FEDERATION

A Year Of Set-Backs

SPADE-WORK WHICH GOVERNMENT ALONE CAN DO

The following are extracts from the address of Mr. K. Dutt, Chairman, Indian Mining Federation, at the annual general meeting on March 30:—

No description of the past year, from the point of view of our trade, could have been better than what has been given by your Committee in their report that this was a year of set-back and deterioration. The coal prices of years before 1923 were exceptional and are irrevocably lost to us. I am prepared to recognise 1930 as a typical year of the present-day economic condition of Bengal coal trade. During 1931 we lost either our shipment market or our market for the Soft Coke, which we had in the previous year. Altogether 21,00,000 tons of coal was shipped from the K. P. Dock in 1931 against 20,00,000 tons in the previous year.

A subject with intimate bearing on coal industry, which has received a great deal of attention in the recent months, is a proposal for conservation of better class caking coal resources. Both from the point of view of national economy and as a representative of capitalists largely interested in second class coal, I have every reason to welcome such a proposal, although I am not certain if those, who make such a suggestion, have really been able to establish their case on technica data.

SPADE WORK.

There is the important spade work which Government, and Government alone can undertake. It is necessary in my opinion to have certain fuel research conducted in this country. If it were proved by authoritative official experiments that a large part of public's awful regard for Dishergarh is a fiction, if it were proved that the economic burning of coal is largely a matter of boiler designing and boiler equipment irrespective of the calorific contents of the fuel, I should imagine the purpose of our conservation would have been achieved and achieved tremendously well without pressure, voluntary or legislative, and without our having to feed on scare well-founded or unfounded.

As regards the lower basic coal rate that is offered by G. I. P. Railway to collieries in Penc and Chanda Valley fields than what the E. I. R. and B. N. R. do to the collieries in the Ranigange and Jharia coalfields. Wide disparity exists between the two scales charged by two State railways.

Many of you are interested in the manufacture of Soft Coke, and I have already alluded in the early part of my address the steady headway which the trade has been making in the matter odf a gradually widening market. You are aware of the efforts which the Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee have been making in this direction and I presume that a good part of the increased demand is probably due to the credit of the Committee.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

Lastly, I would refer here to the position of Messrs. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., who though chiefly producers of steel, have a large producing interest in the Indian coal industry. The Tata mines were originally intended to meet the needs of their own steel works entirely, but for unfortunate circumstances the Company is now faced with a saleable surplus from the product of their coal mines. Exception has been taken in the trade that whatever the Company's own difficulty might be, they should not be allowed to sell their coal in the market, as the Company as manufacturers of steel enjoy a special position, being, financial assisted by protective tariff and bounty. So far as the Committee of the Federation can judge, the exceptionable character of the Tata's sales can only be established if it be known or if it be ascertained that Tatas are selling today in the market coal at a price which bearly covers their cost of production.

DASHA SHRIMALI VIDYARTHI BHUVAN.

Students of the Dasha Shrimali Bania community intending to come to Bombay for their Matriculation and other University Examinations will be supplied with free lodging accommodation, etc. in this institution. Intending candidates should seek permission by corresponding with Rasik Mehta, Hon. Secretary, 28|31, for Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

THE CAPITOL
BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

HEAR NOVARRO SING!

brings a new note into the age-old story of love, of tears, of sacrifice—

Son of India

with
CONRAD NAGEL
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
MADGE EVANS
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SEE INDIA through HOLLYWOOD'S EYES!

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Free List Entirely Suspended.

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GREAT NOVEL
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The most fascinating mystery story ever filmed
YOU SIMPLY MUST SEE IT
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Look out for
THE GRAND NATIONAL
EXCLUSIVELY FILMED BY PATHE GAZETTE
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY AT ROSES OR THE THEATRE.
PHONE 41561.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Dates Of Results Of Examinations

The results of the Bombay University Examinations, 1932, (First half year) will be declared on the following dates:—

B. T. Wednesday, April 13, at 2.

Intermediate Examination in Agriculture B. Ag. Examination Monday, April 18, at 2.

Intermediate Examination in Commerce and B. Com. Examination, Monday, April 25, at 2.

First M.B. B. S., Thursday, April 28, at 2.

Intermediate Examination in Science. Monday, May 2, at 3.

B. Sc. Saturday, May 7, at 2.

F. E., S. E. (Civil), S. E. (Mechanical), B. E. (Civil), and B. E. (Mechanical, Monday, May 9, at 2

Second M.B., B. S., and Third M.B.B.S. Thursday, May 12, at 2.

Matriculation Tuesday, May 31, at 2.

Intermediate Examination in Arts. Monday, June 6, at 3.

B. A. Monday, June 13, at 3.

First LL. B. Thursday, June 16, at 2.

Second LL. B. M. A. Monday, June 20 at 2.

B. Hy. Monday, July 4, at 2.

M. D., M. S., and LL. M. Tuesday, July 5, at 2

M. Sc. (Translation Test) Saturday, August 6, at 2.

FIRST-AID CLASS FOR WOMEN

Results Of Examinations

Fifteen students from a first aid class for women organised by the Mahila Seva Mandal, Parel Centre, and conducted by Capt. G. G. Limaye, were examined by Dr. S. P. Swami, on behalf of St. John Ambulance Association. Three of these were candidates for the medallion certificates and all the three were successful. Eleven others passed the examination, one of them, who is under 16 years of age, being able to obtain a junior first-aid certificate.

The following are the names of the successful medallion candidates:—

(1) Miss Rebecca Levi. (2) Miss Yakobeth Haeem and (3) Miss Sonubai R. Raje. The following is the list of successful candidates in order of merit of the ordinary certificate examination:

(1) Mrs. Sakuntala Kulkarni (2) Mrs. Gangubai Tambolker. (3) Miss Lila Kalsulker. (4) Miss Chandra Medheker. (5) Miss Kusum Chitnis. (6) Miss Gulab Devare. (7) Mrs. Rukminibai Aravker. (8) Miss Rachael Rahamin. (9) Mrs. Tarabai Phadke. (10) Miss Manjula Karnik and Miss Manak Mhatre. (Junior certificate).

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1932.

JUSTICE FOR DOCK WORKERS

It is a lamentable and also a discreditable reflection on the authorities and individuals concerned that the strike in the Bombay Docks is allowed to linger on from day to day, without as far as the public are aware, a little finger having been raised by any responsible authority to enter upon a proper investigation of the causes of this dislocation of work and apply the clearly indicated remedy. The strike, as we pointed out a fortnight ago, originated in the grievances of the workers employed by stevedores, who, it is alleged, make an excessive profit on the labour they employ and yet wanted to force upon the workers a further reduction of pay It has since extended to other groups of labour and, though the stevedores have been able apparently to carry on with "blackleg" labour, imported from the Pathan community, the men to whom this work legitimately belongs and other workers in the docks who have rallied to their cause are still solidly determined not to give in and are keeping up the struggle against odds in which the dice are heavily loaded against them.

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

Strike-breaking operations have been carried on under the protection of the police, while the authorities of the Port Trust seem to suppose that their only responsibility is to make things as easy as possible for the contractors who, it is alleged by the strikers, had strained the exploitation of labour to the breaking point. We pointed out in this column a fortnight ago that the authorities instead of taking steps to bring about a peaceful settlement were assisting in the attempt to break the strike without reference to the merits of the dispute. We repeat emphatically that it is neither the business of the police nor the Port Trust to co-operate with the employers in a dispute of this kind. The duty of the latter to preserve the peace, nobody questions. But that duty does not extend to intimidation of the workers or the provision of guards for imported "blacklegs."

DUTY OF THE TRUST

The Port Trust Commissioners are negligent of their responsibilities if they are indifferent to the conditions of the labour employed in the docks. They have chosen hitherto to leave the employment of this particular class of labour to private contractors but that does not mean that they have no responsibility to see that the workers employed by these contractors are paid and treated in such a way as to avoid disputes likely to endanger the smooth progress of the work that has to be carried on in the docks. There is yet a third party on whom responsibility lies and that is constituted by the shipping agents, who, while they pay lavish rates for certain kinds of work, ought to satisfy themselves that a rightful share of the remuneration goes to the labour that is employed instead of, as is alleged in the present instance, a grossly disproportionate amount going into the coffers of the contractors, leaving the workers with hardly a bare subsistence.

DEPLORABLE INDIFFERENCE.

These are all matters which should be made the subject of impartial enquiry and we regard it as a most deplorable and condemnable lapse on the part of those responsible that there has been hitherto no official intervention in this unfortunate dispute with a view to bring about a settlement that will do justice to the workers as well as the employers. This indifference to the need for intervention and the patronage and protection that has been extended to strike-breaking methods has had the unfortunate results that were to be expected and of the likelihood of which we gave a warning a fortnight ago. They are to be found in the outbreaks which occurred a few days ago resulting in, among other casualties, the death of one of the strike leaders who was thrown out of a window of the Union offices by "blacklegs" and the tragic end of the driver of a lorry used to convey the strike breakers into the docks.

ALMOST INEVITABLE

These breaches of law and order are greatly to be deplored but we are not concerned at the moment to discuss where blame, on the one side or the other, should be allocated, since the matter is to a certain extent 'sub judice' in the courts. But they were almost inevitable. One has only to imagine what would be likely to happen in an English city in similar circumstances, if an attempt were made to import foreign labour to break a strike under police protectionn, to realise that Bombay should be grateful that nothing worse has occurred.

ARBITRATION ESSENTIAL

But we trust Government will realise that official responsibility does not end with the banning of strikers' processions and the arrests of a few strikers. For one thing, police activities require to be directed impartially against those alleged to be guilty of violence on both sides But chiefly important is it that steps should be taken without delay to set up an enquiry into the strikers' grievances, which on the face of them deserve sympathetic consideration, and an effort made to get this dispute settled by an impartial tribunal.

"Buy Indian" Banned!

The Commissioner of Police, whether acting on his own responsibility or under the orders of superior authority, seems to have little respect for the declarations of policy in the administration of the ordinances made by the Secretary of State and the Governor of Bombay from time to time. We have been repeatedly assured that the Government have no intention or desire to interfere with genuine Swadeshi propaganda or with any other activities that do not come within the scope of what may be held legitimately as rendering assistance to the Civil Disobedience Movement. A few days ago the Governor of Bombay declared "with confidence, that from the beginning of this movement no one has been repressed in doing anything which he had any right to do as a peaceable citizen." We mentioned at the time that this statement, made with so much assurance, was not in accordance with things that have occurred. But one could hardly have supposed that it would be followed so soon by an order of the Commissioner placing a ban on a demonstration which was to be devoted purely and solely to the advocacy of Swadeshi, without reference to or connection with boycott or Congress activities and entirely unconnected with the Civil Disobedience movement.

NOT UNLAWFUL.

One can only assume that the Commissioner was misinformed and let into the erroneous belief that the "Buy Indian" procession, which was being organised for Sunday last and which he banned, was to be conducted under the auspices of the Congress and intended to take the form of a demonstration for the boycott of British goods. If this latter had been the case, it does not appear that it would have constituted any offence under the Ordinances, or the ordinary law, but from the enquiries we have made we are satisfied that nothing but a simple Buy Indian" procession was intended and that the Congress had nothing to do with its initiation or organisation. The names of some of the persons principally concerned in the matter should have been sufficient ground for the police, if they had made proper enquiries, to be satisfied that the procession had nothing to do with any "unlawful activities". The fact that only two persons, who were apparently quite irresponsible, appeared on the scene to defy the ban, provides a striking proof of this.

EXPLANATION NEEDED!

We decline to believe that this procession had it been allowed was in the least likely to disturb "the public peace and public safety" which the order of the Commissioner purports to preserve. As it is, the ban remains, not only on this "Buy Indian" procession but on "any other procession, of a like or similar nature within the City of Bombay for a period of seven days from the date of this order". If this is not repressing something which anyone has a right to do as a peaceable citizen, we shall have to revise our notions of the meaning of the English language. It is to be hoped, however, that some explanation will be forthcoming of an order in such glaring contrast to the Governor's declaration, which, we assume, was not intended only in a retrospective sense. This assurance is the more necessary since the public mind has been rendered extremely sensitive, not to say apprehensive, by action that has been taken since the regime of repression was inaugurated, to repress public activity in the promotion of Swadeshi propaganda. If we are not to be allowed to engage in "Buy Indian" propaganda, there is no knowing to what extreme lengths repression of this kind may be carried.

FUTILE TALK

The adjournment motion of Sardar Harbans Singh in the Assembly, to discuss the action of the Government in expediting the reforms, in the light of the circular issued by the Royalists' Association and, while the Mahatma is in jail, was bound to meet an abortive end. The contents of the circular letter issued by the Calcutta Royalists have not surprised most people who have followed closely the events of the last six months. But they constitute a shameful revelation of intrigues which though suspected, were hitherto hidden from the public gaze. The things which emerge prominently in the circular are the gullibility of the Liberals and the Princes, whom Mr. Benthall so easily captured by his lugubrious speeches, the discreditable agreement with certain Muslim delegates, the fact that the federal scheme was the result of the cerebrations of the foreign trading community in India, and the selfish insincerity which inspires the attitude of the latter towards the fulfilment of Indian aspirations.

The debate in the Assembly was rather straggling and the members evidently did not know their own minds. No new facts were revealed and the Government spokesman had only to defend the policy which has been inaugurated. Sir George Rainy's defence was insincere, weak and irrelevant. It was useless to ask the Government to release the Mahatma, for the authorities fear that there might be a "revival of those subversive activities which very nearly brought India to the brink of a catastrophe" last year. Does Sir George honestly think that the country is not being brought to that position now? Sir Samuel Hoare may say anything in the Commons, separated as he is by a distance of nearly 7,000 miles, but Sir George Rainy who is face to face with the facts ought to know whether trade and economic conditions of India were ever worse than they are now.

So far as India is concerned we need not pay much attention to the views of "Royalists" or any such people whose main object is to keep intact the privileges which they possesses under the present system. It was apparent from the walk-out of the mover that he and his friends were not very serious about the adjournment motion and that they had no doubt in their minds about the ultimate result of the voting. There is a world of difference between the nationalist and the Government point of view, and unless that difference is minimised there cannot be a common ground for negotiations. The time is not yet, though the process is going on. Until we arrive at a more definite stage, no amount of talk in the Assembly by the rump of the Opposition will help. We might weep over the folly of M. L. A.' who in their vain conceit are deluded with the belief that their grand attacks on the Government benches are going to save the country, but we cannot shed a single tear over the fate of the adjournment motion in the Assembly.

PHILOSOPHY OF FORCE

Critical View Of Italian Dictatorship

III*

(By "WAYFARER".)

The pathetic spectacle, of nearly 1,000,000 Italians, both men and women, facing unemployment, to-day, with its suffering and starvation hardly spares great stomach for enthusiasm for the Fascisti and, much as Mussolini may raise his heroic slogans to cheer the rather bewildered multitude in this sorry hour, the realities of the situation can bring only disillusionment to any honest enthusiast of the 'model' Fascist regime.

REAL TEST.

Such a situation obviously is the direct outcome of the Fascist regime that has been responsible for crushing any resistence that the working-classes might develop under conditions of capitalism: Mussolini has long smashed the machinery of working-class organisation with the one weapon which he used to raise himself to his present dictatorial eminence, namely, that of force. It is a weapon every autocrat has employed to instal himself into power and affluence in the history of human struggle and we have no moral right to condemn those who are reduced to turn desperately to it in order to fight oppression and tyranny of the exploiters.

No discerning student of history and of the human struggle which makes it can fail to condemn force in and for itself: but it is psychologically quite explicable how men whose one passion in life centres round the noble ideal of peace drift into confirmed believers in force as a weapon to fight force. We can then understand a Leon Trotzski as a philosopher of terrorism whose thesis is supported by the whole heritage of human experience. True, Mussolini also seeks to justify his regime of force by referring to the ultimate end of peaceful and efficient government. But he is to be judged not by what claims he advances but by the actual results of his regime.

CROCE'S VERDICT.

The apologists of Italian Fascism are in the habit of conjuring up a post-war Italy as reeking with every conceivable corruption in administration and going to the dogs. Did not the Duce make a nation of her with his genius of leadership by steering her clear of the dangers that War brought in its wake? Did he not enhance her prestige in the international world and wake in her the completest consciousness of her strength till to-day she takes rank with the broudest European Powers? Is he not, in short, a national saviour, benefactor, prophet and messian?

The challenge is easily taken up by no less a man than Benedetto Croce, one of the few men the Fascists till now could not molest because of his great influence in the world of letes and than whom there is no man living who could speak authoritatively on the historical growth of Italy. And the most powerful condemnation of the Fascist regime comes from this man who demonstrates in one of his later books how Liberalism could have less easily saved Italy if Mussolini had not stepped in and smothered it.

SECRET OF PINDARS.

I have pointed out before how and why the 'facade' of Fascism wins popular praise and for myself it is not at all surprising that men like Bernard Shaw and Rabindranath Tagore are found who can praise Mussolini and his regime. Fortunately for the world, there are also men and women who display a greater sense of realism and imagination by speaking out the truth about Fascism and taking an impartially critical view of both the man and his achievement. Mussolini is well-known for his hospitality to those 'distinguished' foreigners who are believed to command a popular vogue and need one say what alternative between a bottle of castor-oil and hospital bandages and the pampering from so famous a connoisseur of the arts and literature as the highly cultivated demi-god Mussolini would be acceptable to average human nature to which very few great names are an exception?

CASE FOR LOGIC.

And why are the Fascists so intolerant of any criticism of their rule? Their treatment of critical visitors, of Italians refusing to burn incense before the fascist idol—the political prisoners of Lipari Island and exiles abroad—the fanatical methods of suppression of any kind of criticism directed against their blameless regime and total denial of liberty to the national Press are no longer well-guarded secrets but have passed into common knowledge. Contrast this state of affairs with the one obtained in Leon Trotzski's country. In this connection it is entertaining to note that certain eminent publicists in Britain now regard the 'Bolshies' who had long outstepped the limit of human horrors, as angels of the sweetest and divinest disposition. If the conception of paternal organized State is to be offered to us in the form of a model Italian dictatorship 'a la Duce', if pennyphilosophies are to be spun out of the great blessings of the Italian dictator's rule, why, in the name of commonsense and common decency and justice, should not the Bolshevist State commend itself to us as the nearest and highest approach to such a State? Let the defenders of Fascist faith reply.

*Previous articles appeared on March 19 and 29.

Notes of the Day

"A Hard Knock."

Mr. Peter Freeman, ex-Member of Parliament, who toured India a few weeks ago, is reported in a message to a local contemporary to have said in a public speech in London: "When I related to the Viceroy what repression I had seen, the Viceroy told me that what India needed was a hard knock on the head and that it is our responsibility to give it to them." We do not know if the report will be contradicted authoritatively but the policy actually followed by the Vicerov is strikingly suggestive of lathi charges. Mr. Freeman is also reported to have graphically illustrated certain aspects of the Indian movement with a lathi and a National Flag which he had taken back with him from India and to have expressed amazement at volunteers coming up to face conditions which, he said, were "worse than those of the Black Hole of Calcutta." A fuller report of Mr. Freeman's speech will be awaited in India with interest.

Down with Untouchability.

According to an Associated Press message the untouchables of a village named Navagam in Baroda State are being harassed by the caste people of the village on account of the local school being thrown open to untouchable children. The message states further that social boycott has been declared against the untouchabes and that kerosene oil has been poured into the well used by them. The report may be a little exaggerated but such incidents are unfortunately possible even in these days of various progressive movements. It will not do for social and political reformers to dismiss these ugly incidents with the complacent remark that superstition dries hard. They should redouble their efforts to stamp out untouchability in every form from every nook and corner of the country. We are glad to learn that the State authorities have already taken action against some of the persecutors of the untouchables. But in matters of social reform, it is little that any State can do without the active support of enlightened people.

Unsatisfactory Reply.

The Bengal Home Member's answers in regard to the cowardly assault on Mr. Dhireshchandra Chakravarty, editor of "New Era", while he was handcuffed and a prisoner, are anything but satisfactory. We fail to understand why there is so much secrecy about this deplorable incident. The blow must have been a severe one, seeing that the prisoner's spectacles were broken and he fell down. The Home Member seemed to emphasise the fact that he was not rendered unconscious. Is this the criterion by which a blow should be judged? The public have a right to know how the public servant who assaulted this handcuffed prisoner was punished, and whether the Government are serious in their promises.

A Mild Sentence.

In this Presidency a much worse case of police misbehaviour recently occupied the attention of the Bombay High Court. A Police Sub-Inspector and a Constable were convicted by the Sessions Judge, Bijapur and given rather a mild sentence. It came out during the trial that one of the men arrested in connection with a theft, after being confined in a village temple for two days, managed to get a razor and committed suicide. This scared the Sub-Inspector and the arrested men were released. There were further disclosures regarding his conduct when higher authorities were requested by some educated persons to investigate the matter and made detailed inquiries. The High Court confirmed the sentence but the public is entitled to ask whether this was not a case where a deterrent sentence was necessary in the interests of justice.

Illuminating Statistics.

The figures of trade in British India for the eleven months ending February 1932 show that the slump which set in about two years ago continues steadily and is only worsened by the political conditions in the country. The imports which were Rs. 220 crores in 1929-30 declined to Rs. 151 crores in 1930-31 and to Rs. 115 crores in 1931-32. Thus the total reduction in imports in two years is Rs. 105 crores. Exports have fared worse, having crashed from Rs. 289 crores in 1929-30 to Rs. 147 crores in 1931-32, a decline of Rs. 142 crores. The total loss of trade thus reaches the colossal figure of Rs. 247 crores. But what are Government doing to redeem the situation?

Tipsy-Cake

"To say that the ordinances have not fulfilled their function is merely to ignore all that has happened since Mr Gandhi returned from Europe."—"The Illustrated Weekly of India."

No one disputes it. We go further, we say they have more than fulfilled their function.

* * *

The Bori Bunder weekly goes on to opine that Sir Samuel Hoare's "significant allusion to early elections possibly supplies an answer to the duration of elections." (Their own English, not ours). But the assumption that the elections will not be conducted under ordinances seems rather far-fetched.

* * *

On the contrary, we are looking forward to the elections with keen anticipation in the expectation that we shall all go to the poll by ordinance, vote by ordinance and make our crosses against the right names by ordinance, while those silly people who refuse to obey the ordinance mandate will get two years' R. I. or a good whipping or both.

* * *

A "more authentic account" of the humiliation suffered by the Indian members of the Lothian caravan in Lahore makes it appear that things were not so bad as they appeared. Mr. Chintamani it appears did not have to "hang about" outside the garden party. He philosophically went for a drive round the city instead. That is the great quality of a Liberal. He always makes the best of a situation.

* * *

Whatever the merits of the action of the police their language appears to have been unexceptionable, which is accounted for when we hear that one of them said he knew quite well whom he was addressing. So a Liberal stands for something after all.

* * *

Could you ask for anything more polite than this?

"Might I ask you to get down here as His Excellency is expected any moment?"

We doubt whether anyone has ever been so charmingly addressed by a sergeant. You will notice that it is purely a request and not an order, while sanguinary ornamentations are entirely absent.

* * *

Mr. Chintamani's reply was. "That doesn't matter!" and we confess we are not altogether surprised that the sergeant discovering that he was wasting his sweetness on the desert air, relapsed into "a mood of sullenness."

* * *

A study of the correspondence columns of those two organs of effulgent radiosity that emanate from Bori Bunder and Chowringhee reveals the queer mentality of the kind of people for whom they cater. They are something quite outside the world of everyday life to which we are accustomed.

* * *

A correspondent who without any visible reason assumes the pen-name of "G'arnet writes to the Chowringhee organ:

"In view of the fact that retrenchment of H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard and Band would logically involve the rejoining of the Provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, the recreation of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the return of the Government of India to Calcutta, I venture to suggest that in these hard times financial prudence requires that the Bodyguard and the Band should not be retrenched."

* * *

We leave you to ponder over the logic of this. For ourselves we envy the journal that has the superfluous space to spare for lucubrations of this kind.

* * *

"UNCLE SAM POKES HIS NOSE."

—"Free Press Journal" headline.

It sounds startling and it would be startling if Uncle Sam were poking his nose into the quarrel between the Irish Free State and Britain.

* * *

But fortunately it's not so. It's only the "F. P. J." mixing up Washington, the capital of U. S. A., with Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, which happens to be the other side of the world and a member of the British Commonwealth.

* * *

Mr. Peter Freeman, ex-M. P., declares that Lord Willingdon told him that, "What India needed was a hard knock on the head."

ODE TO THE LATHI!

Do not hesitate to strike
Nor mitigate the cruel blow
For Lathi, we have learnt to like
And e'en to love you so.
Strike hard and often, without fear
Nor pause when humane thought impedes you
You hurt,—but none will shed a tear,
For INDIA NEEDS YOU!

SIMPLEX MILLS CO. AFFAIR

FORBES, FORBES CAMPELL & CO., APPOINTED NEW MANAGING AGENTS

The adjourned meeting of the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., was held on Friday, Sir Pheroze Sethna presided.

At the outset the President intimated to the meeting that the Directors' efforts to persuade the Chartered Bank to agree to pay Rs. 3/5/4 as a special dividend had succeeded and that amount would be paid shortly. He hoped that the amendment of Mr. Bunbury reducing their nominal capital to Rs. 1,50,000 divided into 9,000 shares of Rs. 16/10/8 instead of the original proposition to reduce the share capital to Rs. 90,000, divided into 9,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, would be passed without opposition.

The amendment was put to vote and it was declared carried, only one shareholder dissenting.

Resolution No. 2, to the effect that the shares in the capital of the Company be consolidated in such a manner that every 5 shares of Rs. 10 each shall constitute one share of Rs. 50 was then moved. An amendment was submitted to the effect that shares in the capital of the company be consolidated in such a manner that every 3 of the existing shares of Rs. 16/10/8 each shall constitute one share of Rs. 50. The amendment was carried. The resolution as amended was then put to the vote and was carried.

The third resolution, to the effect that the existing certificate of the shares be called in by the Directors and cancelled and that new certificates, and where necessary fractional certificates be issued subject to the provisions contained in Cl. 10, 11, and 14 of the Articles of Association was carried.

NEW MANAGING AGENTS.

The fourth resolution on the agenda was in regard to the appointment of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Company as Managing Agents in place of Messrs. Allen Brothers & Co., the present Managing Agents on terms and conditions contained in the draft agreement laid before the meeting.

After this recolution was moved Mr. Firoze Cooper rose to move an amendment.

The Chairman observed that the Directors had accepted the shareholders' suggestions thinking that the scheme as a whole including the terms of the new Agency agreement would be accepted.

The shareholders present lodged a strong protest against this observation and contended that the terms of appointment of the new managing agents were entirely within their control, and in this connection they referred to Sub. cl. (d) of Cl. (1) of the agreement between the company and the Chartered Bank, which clearly laid down that the new Managing Agents were to be appointed on such terms as may be agreed between the new agents and the company.

The shareholders contended that they were fully entitled to bring forward such amendment as they liked on the resolution.

The Chairman ultimately allowed Mr. Cooper to move his amendment. The object of the amendment was (a) to limit the managing agency period to 15 years instead of 30 years, (b) to reduce the managing agents' office allowance from Rs. 2,000 per month to Rs. 1,000 per month, and to take away the Directors' power to increase the office allowance, (c) to delete the clause in the agency agreement with regard to payment by the company of certain remuneration to the managing agents in the event of the managing agents providing supervision over the mills from their staff, (d) to delete the clause in the agreement authorising the managing agents to accept the insurance commission, (e) to compel the managing agents not to assign agreement to anybody without the assignment being approved by a special resolution of the Company, and (f) to delete the clause authorising the managing agents to receive 5 years' compensation in the event of winding up.

EVILS OF MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM.

In support of his amendments, Mr. Firoze Cooper spoke at length on the evils of the managing agency system, and observed that he was absolutely opposed to this system, but in view of the exceptional circumstances of this particular case he was satisfied that the interests of the shareholders would be sufficiently guarded by removing certain defects in the terms of the agency agreement.

He then dealt on each part of his amendment in detail and reinforced his arguments by quotations from a speech delivered by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, a Director of the Company in the Legislative Assembly on 25th March 1930, where Sir Purshotamdas had clearly suggested that there were not enough safeguards in managing agency agreements. The speaker regretted the absence of Sir Purshotamdas at the meeting, as he felt sure that if this gentleman was present at the meeting, he would have fully sympathised with the shareholders' grievances. Regarding the Managing Agent's power to assign the agreement without shareholders' approval, Mr. Cooper reminded the Directors of the abuses to which this power had led in actual practice, and in particular drew the attention of the meeting to section 151 of the New English Companies Act, where it was specifically laid down that any agreement under which any Director or Manager of a Company was authorised to assign his office, was invalid unless the assignment was approved by a special resolution of the Company.

He hoped that in course of time this beneficial provision would be engrafted in the Indian Company Law, never-the-less he was entitled to point out that the principle of the clause was one which must be accepted by those who are responsible for efficient management.

COMPROMISE.

Mr. Cooper's criticism created effect with the result that a compromise was arrived at, whereby the Directors agreed to drop the clause empowering them to raise the managing agents' office allowance, and the new managing agents also agreed to delete the clause in the agreement empowering them to receive compensation in the event of winding up.

An assurance was also given that every care would be taken to see that in the matter of insurance commission the company did not suffer.

Mr. Cooper thereupon withdrew his amendment and the resolution was carried.

Mr. Cooper moved a hearty vote of thanks to the chair. In reply, the Chairman thanked the shareholders for the organised manner in which they had placed their case before the Directors and the constructive spirit shown throughout the three prolonged meetings.

Income Tax, Super Tax and Sur Charge

Involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.

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ADEN, A CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The "Gazette of India" contains a proclamation that the settlement of Aden and adjoining dependencies, hitherto included within the Bombay Presiency, shall from to-day be taken under the immediate authority and management of the Governor-General for India in Council and formed into a Chief Commissionership, to be called the Chief Commissionership of Aden.

Lt.-Col. B. R. Reilly, Resident and Commander-in-Chief of Aden, is appointed to be Chief Commissioner of Aden from to-day.—A. P.

Mr. Mody On Renewal Of Salt Act

DELHI, (By Mail).

Mr. H. P. Mody in the course of the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the renewal of the Salt (Additional Duty Act) 1931, said:—

Mr. H. P. Mody (Bombay Millowners Association: Indian Commerce):—

Sir, my friend Mr. Morgan, has made a very reasonable speech in support of a very unreasonable amendment. I listened to him very carefully, but I am afraid I was not able to deduce from his remarks one single good argument in favour of the amendment that he has thought fit to move in connection with this bill. My friend's chief grievance seems to be that Aden would benefit principally from the extension of the Salt Act for another year. I would like to ask my friend, what if that is so? Supposing Aden were to benefit a little more than Indian Salt Works, what does it matter? After all, Sir, Aden is still a part of India, inspite of the reactionary proposal to take it away from the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government; still for the time being at any rate Aden is part of India, and my friend knows very well that the Salt Works.....

Mr. Morgan:—Might I just explain my point? My honourable friend has told the House just half of what I meant. Aden is benefiting, and I repeat it is benefiting, but at the expense of Bengal. That was the only reason for my amendment.

"MORE THAN HALF."

Mr. H. P. Mody:—If my friend had only waited for a few seconds more, he would have seen that I was going to give him not merely the other half, but a little more than the half. I was going to say that of the concerns which are carrying on operations in Bengal, the majority are Indian. It is true that there is an Italian manufacturer who manufactures more than the quantity manufactured by any other single works but taken altogether, the Indian interests at Aden are very considerable, and I cannot understand my friend wanting to penalise those Indian interests. My friend talked about the question of freights, and the benefit which Aden was deriving from the fact that freights had gone down by something like Rs. 10 in the course of the year. But my friend knows that freight is a very variable quantity, and no one forecast what is going to happen in the next 12 months. And it is just possible that the freight market which is in a very demoralised condition at the present moment may look up, and frieghts may move up. At the present moment there is no question that they are at a very uneconomical level.

THE BEST ANSWER.

After all, the best answer has been provided by the Committee of the House which has put up a very admirable report, and by the speech which my Honourable Friend the Finance Member made this morning. It is because of these various considerations—the question of freight, the question that Aden is exporting a considerable quantity of Salt, and that the Indian Works are not looking up as fast as we would expect them to—it is because of all these considerations that it is proposed to extend the operation of the Act for only one year. As a matter of fact, I was thinking of moving an amendment for still further extending the operation of the Act for the reason that—as the Hon. the Finance Member himself admitted this morning—the producers must have some sort of assurance that protection would continue if they were to expand and develop to their fullest capacity.

But in view of various considerations urged in the excellent report of the Salt Committee of the House, and what the Finance Member said I do not think I can object to the proposed extention of just one year. The only thing which salt producers require is a categorical assurance that it is not intended, but putting a time limit of one year, to do away with protection at the end of that period, but that this is merely a stopgap arrangement for the purpose of exploring the various factors in the situation.

"CONSUMER'S INTERESTS."

Sir, I should not have much to say to my Hon. Friend if he had merely put his amendment on the ground that he was afraid that Aden would get away with a large part of the booty. But my hon. friend went on to talk, though very guardedly, of the interests of the consumer; and that compels me to offer a few observations which I am am afraid may not prove very palatable to him.

Of late, a great many philanthropists and protectors of the poor seem to have arisen in Bengal (Laughter). Only the other day a very intensive campaign was carried on by a section in Bengal with regard to the import duties on textiles, and the suggestion was put forward that the iniquitous and wholly indefensible excise duty should be reimposed. It never occurred to the people who are talking like this, that for years when foreign countries were exploiting the consumer in India, the champions of to-day never raised their voice, never raised their little finger; much in the same way, my Hon. friend comes forward here to-day, and talks of the interests of the consumers. May I ask him where he and his friends were when the consumer was being systematically exploited by foreign manufacturers of salt, who according to the Tariff Boards report did the consumer out of a crore of rupees in the space of 10 years. (Mr. S. C. Mitra.—3 years) Three years, I stand corrected.

SQUEEZING OUT COMPETITION

Might I also remind him that when Aden salt first came into this market in competition with foreign salt, the result was a drop by as much as Rs. 30 per 100 maunds in the space of a fortnight? What was that done for? That was done to squeeze out all competition, and if we take into consideration the limited capacity of the Indian and the unlimited resources of the foreign manufacturer—if you take that into consideration, and if you refuse to treat Aden on the same footing as you treat the Indian manufacturers of salt, what would happen would be that Aden's competitive capacity would be very greatly curtailed, and to the extent to which it was curtailed the foreign importer would have the benefit. And what happened years ago would happen again, namely, that foreign manufacturers would squeeze out the infant salt industry in India after they have squeezed it out in Aden. Therefore, I am very sorry that my Hon. friend should have thought fit to place such an amendment before the House.

There are various aspects of this question, very controversial aspects, which I would like to touch upon. I would like my Hon. friend to remember that there is such a question to-day before the country as that of commercial discrimination, and before he asks this House to discriminate against the Indian manufacturers of salt at Aden, which is part of the Indian Empire, he had better take into consideration the implications of his proposal on the larger issue now before the country. I hope that no section of this House will think it fit to support the amendment of my Hon. friend.—A. P.

"BOMBAY MEN STRANDED IN AHMEDABAD"

AHMEDABAD, April 3.

Some men who are said to have been brought here from Bombay for the purpose of picketing have been traced by the police. The former say that they were unemployed in Bombay and were brought to Ahmedabad "for employment." They are now stranded here, and it is said they have no means either to return to Bombay or to stay in Ahmedabad.—A. P.

AHEMEDABAD MILL ABLAZE

Three Persons Injured

AHMEDABAD, April 3.

A fire broke out yesterday evening in the spinning department of the Kaiser-i-Hind Mill as a result of which two men were very seriously injured and one slightly injured. The three persons were removed to the civil hospital for treatment.—A. P.

London.—The "London Gazette" publishes the notice of a receiving order against Sir W. B. Tonnley ex-Chairman of the allied Sumatra Plantations and Java Oil Explorations Company.—Reuter.

YOUNG TORY M. P. SHOT DEAD

Gun Found By His Side

LONDON, April 3.

Mr. Edward Marjoribanks, member of Parliament for Eastbourne, and one of the most brilliant younger conservatives, has been found shot dead with gun by his side at his Sussex residence.

His step-father Lord Hailsham stated that Marjoribanks was suffering from insomnia and overstrain from his multifarious political, legal and literary activities. He was working at great pressure on "The Life of Lord Carson", nearly half of which had been finished.—Reuter.

"A ROTTEN BILL."

(Continued from page 1).

sideration was postponed at least for months. He wanted them to use this breathing time for an intensive propoganda against the Bill. He assured them that the majority of Indian medical men was with them, and would help them in their fight. The Conference that met at Simla was only an I.M.S. dodge, as 25 out of 26 persons who attended it were officials, and the 26th was also an ex-official. The Simla demi-Gods wanted to ride roughshod, but the 25,000 Indian medical men all over the country were determined not to allow them to do so.

ROOT CAUSE.

Dr. A. S. Erulkar thought that the root cause of the whole trouble was the caste mentality peculiar to India. They were ruled by that mentality in their traditions, and their alien rulers were also contaminated by that disease. He held that it was a much broader issue, and his sympathies were with the Licentiates. Once a man was qualified to kill or cure there should be no distinction among their ranks, save that of merit and brains.

WRONG IN PRINCIPLE.

Dr. Purshottam Patel maintained emphatically that all medical men must be on one register. The principle underlying the bill was entirely wrong. The real object was to placate certain degree-holders and to create a caste of foreigners. Indian medical men would not tolerate it. There were no such distinctions in England or other Continental countries. The bill must either be dropped, or it should be so amended as to establish an All-India Medical Council and have a united profession for the whole country with the minimum standard of efficiency.

Dr. Narayan Rao proposed the following resolution which was seconded by Dr. Ghanti.

PROTEST RESOLUTION.

This meeting protests against the exclusion of the Licentiates from the Indian Medical Council and Register under the Indian Mnedical Council Bill introduced recently in the Indian Legislative Assembly and to appeal to the members of the Indian Legislative Assembly for the inclusion of the Licentiates therein.

Both the mover and the seconder, in their speeches, strongly condemned the attitude taken up by Dr. Sir Nusserwanji Choksi as expressed in a series of letters that he wrote to the "Times of India."

The resolution was unanimously passed.

The meeting also passed the following resolutions:—

(A) This meeting resolves that under Section 3 of the Bill (constitution and composition of the Council) a new sub-section F be added as follows.—

One member to be elected by the Registered Licentiates in each Province.

(B) This Meeting supports all the amendments to the Indian Medical Council bill proposed by the Indian Medical Council Bill Committee approved by the Bombay Medical Profession.

REQUEST TO A.I.M.L. ASSOCIATION.

This meeting requests the All-India Medical Licentiates Association and its Branches to send similar protests and appeals.

This meeting is of opinion that better results can be achieved if the existing distinction between the Graduates and the Licentiates be abolished, and they unite in a single organisation, and make a common effort to safeguard the interests of the Medical Profession in general.

MUSINGS FROM AN EASY CHAIR

This Plethora Of Commissioners And Committees

(BY S. M. RAHMAN.)

I do not know the criterion which determines the composition of the Commissions and the Committees, that are periodically sent out from England to this country "to decide her destiny". The Islington Public Services Commission was presided over by a peer, whose chief qualification was that he belonged to the House of Lords. The President of the Southborough Committee—the body responsible for setting up the existing electoral colleagues creating constituencies, which are being so scathingly criticised—possessed certain mysterious qualifications for determining the difficult question of franchise, which were not apparent to Indians.

* * *

Similar was the case with Lord Linlithgow, whose special merits to guide the deliberations of the Royal Agricultural Commission were unknown to the inhabitants of this benighted land.

* * * *

The Lothian Committee, which is peregrinating the country with the speed of a globe-trotter or a winter tourist, who after a sojourn of a few months in India deems himself competent and qualified to write a book on the diverse and difficult problems of this vast land is no exception to the rule. Although, it is presided over by an influential and intelligent politician of England, who possesses brains along with brawn, and contains men and women of considerable experience, has also represented on its younger elements, out to win spurs in political and social castes of considerable rigidity which, manage to monopolise certain offices of power and privilege like the White Pundits of the Indian Civil Service or Brown Pundits of Manu's land.

* * *

That men are born equals is a legal fiction—long-exploded myth, of juridical theorists, which "freedom-loving" England had never countenanced. The privileges of birth are as assured in British Society as those of the twice-born Varnashram Dharma. On no other ground one can explain the elevation of unfledged scions of ancient or influential families, chiefly distinguished for their charming manners, to posts, which demand experience of men and affairs. In certain British political circles every peer is deemed to be a potential Pitt.

* * * *

Democracy, even in its present stage of transition, has proved exceedingly expensive to the Indian Exchequer. Not only the top-heaviness of the administration was increased b the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, but the Cadres of different services were amplified to meet the demands of the division of functions in the "Circumlocution Offices." On the top of it, we have been suffering from a plethora of Commissions and Committees, every now and then touring the country to glean facts, which could have been gathered through a less expensive agency.

* * *

Is it worth the candle to bring out a dozen gentlemen, all the way from England, and take them through the length and breadth of the country, in special trains, to determine such questions as the qualification of voters and the possible strength of electoral colleges and constituencies in the new Constitution? After having eliminated all the fundamental questions from the purview of their already-restricted inquiry, what important finding can be expected from the prolonged deliberations of the Franchise Committee? None would be surprised, if, under the circumstances, we behold the phenomenon of a mountain in labour producing a mouse!

PILL PERIL AVERTED

Woman Traced After S O S

After ten hours' frantic search following a broadcast S O S, a woman who had been given the wrong medicine by a Strand firm of chemists was traced in mail week.

The woman was known only as "Mrs. Crown, of York", and a wide search was made of hotel registers in the neighbourhood of the Strand in an effort to trace her.

It was on a Friday evening that the woman entered the chemist's store in the Strand and asked that a prescription should be made up for her. Only after the woman had gone was it discovered that a mistake had been made.

Whether the medicine or capsules given to the woman by mistake contained poison, the manager of the store refused to disclose.

Later the chemists telephoned the B.B.C. that they had traced their customer and that everything had been cleared up.

BLAZING BUS

How his wife and baby son were crushed to death by a blazing bus was told by Mr. Aldan Readman, a Glaisdale (North Riding) bus owner at the inquest in mail week. The accident occurred on Jolly Sailors' Hill on the Guisborough to Whitby road.

Accompanied by his wife, Dorothy, aged 36, and their four months' old baby son Joseph, Mr. Readman set out on the bus for Middlesbrough to have a damaged spring leaf replaced.

At the bottom of the hill the steering gear failed as he changed gear, and the bus struck a wall and burst into flames.

His wife, with the baby in her arms, was thrown through the bus door over a bridge into the beck below. After tottering a moment the bus fell on to the woman and child and fatally crushed them. Verdicts of "Accidental death" were recorded.

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"YOUR OBJECT AND OURS IS THE SAME--TO PUT US ON THE ROAD TO SELF-GOVERNMENT"

"ARE ORDINANCES CALCULATED TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECT IN VIEW?"

MR. NATESAN ON GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

Speaking on Hon. Mr. Jagadish Prasad's Resolution condemning the Ordinance policy in the Council of State, the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan said:—

Sir, when I first saw on the agenda this Resolution standing in the name of Honourable Mr. Jagdish Prasad, I requested him not to discuss it, because I thought at the present time and in the present temper of the people and the Government much good purpose will not be achieved. But I must say that after listening to the exceedingly sober and temperate manner in which he put his case and after listening also to the method of exposition adopted by the Honourable Mr. Emerson in stating the policy of the Government one thought has been looming largely in my mind—that is also the thought of several other people who are interested in putting down lawlessness and maintaining law and order. The question which I would like to ask not only the Mover, but the Honourable Mr. Emerson on behalf of Government is this: Whither are we going? It is quite true that Government have been confronted with a very grave situation. It is undoubtedly the duty of even this irresponsible Government of India constituted as it is to meet the situation. We may have responsible Government shortly. But now Government is directed from so many miles away by an irresponsible Secretary of State to whom India is only a geographical expression. What will be the outcome of all this?

ARE YOU GETTING LOST TRUST?

Your motive in adopting some of these Ordinances, your motive in taking drastic steps to put down disorder may be quite correct. Your objective, my objective and the objective of my Honourable friend the Mover is the same—to put us on the road to self-government as quickly as possible. Are the Ordinances or the methods that you are adopting calculated to achieve the object in view? The loss of trust in the rulers is the chief cause of all this trouble. Are your methods now calculated to gain back that lost trust? While making allowance for all the difficulties of Government, I feel bound to tell you, belonging as the Honourable the Mover does to a school of politics called Moderates, I do feel that you are not pursuing all the methods that are necessary to avoid the present situation. I ask myself, supposing within six months or a year or even two years you are able to evolve a constitution, a constitution fairly acceptable to many people, have you imagination enough to ask yourself what will be the way in which it will be worked? What will be the situation when, in the future, as soon as the gates of the gaols are opened and thousands of men, many hundreds of women, young men and women are released? Do you expect them, having regard to all that they have undergone—it may be just or unjust, that is quite different—to work the constitution?

I am only asking you to take human nature as it is, just as the Honourable the Home Secretary wanted also to pay sufficient attention to the human nature of the police in putting down disorder? Do you think the sullen discontent of these people, the thought of their wrongs and their sufferings, whatever may be the justification for Government, is likely to be forgotten? I submit in all humility that it will be long before these things are forgotten, and therefore I must express a feeling of disappointment at the debate to-day. There has been no approach to solve the question that I have raised. How long are you going to continue thus? Do you think it is good for the Government or for the people or for the cause you have in view, the stability of the British Empire in India, that this state of things should last long. I tell you honestly I am not happy and many others who are of my school are not happy.

"ORDINANCES AMOUNT PRACTICALLY TO MARTIAL LAW."

Here are the observations of a gentleman like Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer, a man I am sure, who is respected by the Government and the people. After stating all the difficulties of the Government, after condemning in unmeasured terms the starting of the civil disobedience movement and the no-rent campaign, after giving his most careful attention, as he himself says, as a detached liberal, he makes certain observations which I trust it is my duty to draw the attention of the Government to.

"Suffice it to say that they (Ordinances) practically amount to martial law and that if the people have any freedom, it is only by sufferance of the executive. The provisions are sweeping and the penalties severe."

Then again:

"If the Ordinances are sweeping and draconnian, the manner in which they are enforced is also calculated to estrange the sympathy of the public. The sentences imposed upon persons accused of trivial offences almost invariably reached the maximum limit of the law and suggest executive instructions to that effect. There is no proportion between the use of the offence and the amount of the punishment".

One observation more of Sir Sivaswami Aiyer I would like to quote:

"The severity of the repressive measures and the method of their enforcement can only have one effect: instead of winning popular support to the cause of law and order they are alienating the goodwill of the people and promoting feelings of sullen discontent especially at a time of terrible economic depression, when people are disposed to throw the Government for all the ills they suffer from."

DEFERRED HOPES AND BROKEN PROMISES

I think, Sir, this is a very fair and honest statement of the case and if this debate merely ends with answering the objections given by my Honourable friend Lala Jagdish Prasad, and others, I think it will not have served a good purpose. I am aware that under the terms of the Resolution the question that I have raised could not be discussed but I say in all conscience the time has come when you must evolve a different course to solve the problem that is confronting us. After all, it is no use denying that the root cause of the trouble is due to hopes deferred, promises not carried out and a fear that even the promises for the future will not be fulfilled. You have to take note of these facts.

CHANGE YOUR METHODS.

There are warnings uttered and suspicions engendered in the minds of people who have been your best friends and who perhaps, even with your excesses, may try to stand by you for a long time to come. As my Honourable friend, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, said in another place, if you are trying to convince the people who feel that British rule is best for them and who will never think of severing their connection you must soon change your methods. From all that I have seen, from all that I have observed, fom the talks that I have had with officials and non-officials, Europeans and others, it is clear that in many cases you have defeated the very ends you have in view. So far as the boycott is concerned, allow me to tell you that a European non-official merchant friend of mine said that these Ordinances had been among the most effective means of propaganda for boycott. So far as the 'lathi' charges are concerned, I am surprised that the Honourable the Home Secretary has made no mention of it—allow me to tell you that we are willing to forget everything else, we are willing to support some of the measures of the Government, but the very sight of people being beaten publicly I must tell you produces a feeling of anger and resentment which it is the duty of every honest citizen, whether here or elsewhere, to draw the attention of the Government to. I refuse to believe that Government is not alive to the situation. I recollect years ago as a young boy listening to a speech by the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar who said at a social conference that a woman of the depressed class beaten in the street by her husband at once ran up to the police and said: My husband is beating me, therefore give me the protection of the law. LATHIS ALIENATE SYMPATHY

If an ordinary convict or a prisoner in the lock-up was beaten by a policeman it was an offence in the old days, it is still an offence, and therefore I ask you to consider in all earnestness in the best interests of the country, whether you think this beating of people publicly is in the least calculated to promote the object you have in view, that is the restoration of the confidence of the people in the maintenance of law and order. It is these 'lathi' charges that alienate from you the sympathy of a large number of people who would otherwise sympathise with you much more heartily and sincerely than they do. The sight of a boy being beaten—and allow me to tell you—do not provoke me by asking for further evidence—my friends in the highest positions, men who have occupied positions of trust on Executive Councils, men who have been acting as Advocates General have seen these things—boy volunteers being beaten till they fell down and beaten again.

The Honourable Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy: Why did you not bring these cases to the notice of Government?

The Honourable Mr. G. A. Natesan: I am afraid my friend Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy is so engrossed in his own affairs that he does not know what is happening elsewhere. Have you not seen what is called the lawyers' protest from Madras, where a member of leading lawyers have protested to the Madras Government against the 'lathi' charges. 'Lathi' charges are not only made in an illegal fashion but they are made very improperly. I hope you have listened to the cautiously worded reference in the Honourable Mr. Emerson's speech to the isolated cases of ill-tdeatment, namely, that of Dr. Paton. Well, I will not take the time of the House any longer. My object is not to add to the acerbities of the situation or to ulcerate the wounds that have been inflicted but to ask Government to consider the situation as it is to-day. I am very pleased to-day to see that the Government thought it necessary through their spokesman to divulge publicly the terms of their instructions to Local Governments but kindly remember that, when there exist side by side the provisions of the ordinary law and the extraordinary powers under the Ordinances you are expecting something beyond human nature if you think they will use the former and not resort to the latter.

DANGER OF ARMS

French Peace Propaganda

In its campaign against war, which it has been propagating lately with lurid posters all over Paris as well as vehement articles in its own columns, "Populaire" in mail week replied to recent publicity against disarmament which cites the fact that France has been invaded four times in the last 100 years.

While admitting the truth of this assertion, the paper, organ of the Socialist Party, reminds its readers that in about the same period "militarist" Governments have conducted six invasion into foreign lands. These are recounted as follows:

In 1800, invasion of Italy, subsequently repeated on various occasions, the last in 1859.

Between 1805 and 1814, successive invasions of Austria, Germany, Spain and Russia.

In 1830 France took Algeria.

In 1854 her armies invaded the Crimea.

In 1860 French forces fought in China.

Two years later they invaded Mexico.

COLONIAL WARS.

It is also pointed out by "Populaire" that in 1803, if French troops did not enter England from the Camp de Boulogne, it was only because they were unable to do so. The paper further notes that colonial wars are not included in its compilation.

"May one not say," it concludes, "that the militarist and bellicose nationalists of all countries are equally responsible?

"No, France does not wish to be invaded, but she does not mean to invade other countries. Consequently disarmament, general disarmament, simultaneous disarmament, disarmament controlled despite merchants of cannon, munitions, airplanes and concrete!"

MOSCOW IS WAITING

APPREHENSIONS ABOUT JAPANESE ATTACK

Mr. Pat Sloan contributes the following brilliant article in the "New Leader."

Moscow is waiting, for the Japanese are within a stone's throw of the Eastern frontier, and if they attack, their friends in the West will probably follow. Gas masks are on sale; prices have risen; everyone is talking of war, and resources are being stored up against the coming attack.

To British readers this may appear to be idle hysteria, for the average Englishman seems quite oblivious of the menace now facing the world. So loud is the talk about disarmament, and so small is the Englishman's knowledge of Manchuria and China, and even of Japan, that he has not yet realised that, side by side with the Disarmament Conference, there is taking place one of the most blatant acts of Imperialist aggression that the world has even seen.

WHY HAS THE LEAGUE DONE NOTHING?

Manchuria is to the Englishman merely a remote desert, very far east, and he feels that if anything really serious were happening the League of Nations or the Government would have done something about it. Indeed, the existence of the League of Nations has done something. Whereas, before 1932, nations "declared" war and then fought, now they fight without declaraing war, the world remains theoretically at peace, remains safe for disarmament.

But now even the most optismistic are beginning to realise that, in the face of an extreme emergency, the League has done nothing. Why? The Russian answer is perhaps not as foolish as seems at first sight.

Ever since the beginning of the Japanese offensive the Soviet Press has prophesied a coming attack on the U.S.S.R. At first this seemed unreasonable, for the Japanese were apparently only interested in Manchuria, and there was some hope that the other Powers would soon intervene, especially, as China had invoked the aid of the Council since the very beginning. Then, as time passed, as the Council piously proceeded to pass one abortive resolution after another, as Japan advanced on all fronts, and as Shanghai itself was attacked without any action being taken, it has become more and more plain that the last thing in the world the other Powers wanted was to interfere.

CAPITALIST FEAR OF THE FIVE-YEAR-PLAN.

There are probably several reasons for this, but beneath them all possibly in many spheres quite unconsciously, is not the Capitalist world just a little gratified that, instead of a political nonentity on the eastern frontier of the U.S.S.R., there should be a great Power? The Russian answer to this question is in the affirmative; the answers of the French Press and the most anti-Soviet of the British Press cannot be misunderstood; but the more progressive groups in the world seem too wrapt in their disarmament dream to see realities.

It must be clear, after a little thought, that the only reason why the Council of the League has done nothing practical to restrain Japan must be ultimately, because the Capitalist world did not wish to take action. In some cases, notably that of Britain, this unwillingness to embark on external strife may possibly be explained by the seriousness of the internal situation; but in a world seriously outraged by Japan's action such an excuse would be valueless. Even the world depression cannot be considered a valid excuse, for there is no way in which active opposition to Japan could really have made things much worse.

No, the fact to be faced is that Japan has many sympathisers, even supporters, and the reason for their support lies ultimately in an ever-growing fear of the U.S.S.R.

It has been realised for some time that the Five-Year Plan was succeeding; all over the world its success has been acknowledged as the greatest conceivable menace to the Capitalist system; and the countries at its borders could not support their Capitalism against a prosperous Socialist neighbour for long. To have Japan on the east would be an asset. That is one thing. But what will happen if Japan now actually goes as far as to attack?

France and the Capitalist countries which cluster round the borders of the U.S.S.R. are admittedly terrified of the growth of the Soviet power. They dare not resist Japan for this reason. Would they hold back if Japan were to attack? The Russian answer is in the negative, and therefore, they are preparing.

This answer is not ill-founded, for it is apparent to the whole world that the U.S.S.R. must be wrecked now or never. It is not yet realised that it is already too late. Further, war is a renowned remedy for economic depression, and even a neutral Britain and United States could profit considerably from supplying the needs of both sides, following the example of the U.S.A. in 1914. Moreover, what could be more satisfactory to the U.S.A. than that her two chief rivals in the world, Japan and the U.S.S.R., should attempt to destroy each other?

Thus, there is plenty of reason why some countries should attack; why others should not interfere. And perhaps only Germany and Italy, both of whom might grasp any opportunity to liquidate Versailles, are the possible allies of the U.S.S.R.—together with that unknown quantity, veiled even from Moscow, perhaps tremendous perhaps as yet trifling, the working class in all the Capitalist countries.

Moscow is waiting. Never could such a menace have been less welcome than now. Before the Five-Year Plan, when there was unemployment even under Socialism, war might have been a stimulus to revival; in the future, when the standard of life had been raised considerably above the pre-war level, then, again, an attack could easily have been faced, if, indeed, under such conditions it were forthcoming. But now, just at the moment when the results of planning are becoming tangible and are visible in the every day life of the workers, when the second plan has just appeared in print with all that it promises, now, indeed, an attack is unwelcome.

But it is foolish even now to believe that the new system can be broken, for even the most hostile witnesses shatter this belief at once. The new life is already so deepiy rooted in the people that at the worst it can only suffer a violent set-back, thus prolonging still further the birth-pangs of a new order of society.

To attack means only defeat, the spread of Socialism and revolution in some at least of the attacking countries, and intense suffering throughout the world. But the attack may come, and it is time that the British people realised it, for they may soon have to take sides. Since 1919 they have followed red herrings enough; are they now going to side with the world of the future or with that of the past?

MORE STUDENTS IN PAST YEAR

Textile Technical School's Report

The following are extracts from the report of the work done during the year, 1931, of the Social Service League, Bombay, in the Textile Technical School:—

The Textile Technical School was started in 1924 at the Working Men's Institute of the School Service League at Parel with the object of imparting technical education to the ordinary mill-workers, especially spinners and weavers, so that the level of the workers' efficiency may be raised and their earnings increased.

The training given in the school is both theoretical and practical. The course is divided into two sections, spinning and weaving, each section requiring three years' training. The medium of instruction is the vernacular. The students in both the sections are taught also machine-drawing. The classes are held in the evening so that the workmen can attend the classes after they are free from their day's work in the mills.

During the year under report, the School was able to show progress in the number of students as well as in its equipment for practical training. The annual examination was held in May, the examiners being as usual deputed by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education in the Bombay Presidency. Out of the 45 students who appeared for examination, 43 got through. There were 5 final year students and 4 of them were successful.

PROGRESS.

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association continued to take interest in the affairs of the School and helped the Supervising Committee in popularising it among the mill-workers. Besides that, as usual, handbills were distributed broadcast among the mill-workers asking them to take advantage of the School for improving their prospects in their employment. The total number of students on the roll in July 1931, was 141, as against 92 in the same month of the previous year.

At the end of December 1931, the total number of students on the roll was 109 and the average daily attendance was 94, as against 66 and 53 respectively in the year 1930.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

No fees are charged to the students of the School; and regular attendance scholarships are paid to them at the following rates:—Rs. 2 in the first Year, Rs. 3 in the second Year and Rs. 4 in the third year. When the number of students attending the school increased considerably and expenditure over the School in other respects also increased, it became impossible for the League to continue paying the monthly scholarships, and the agents of the different mills from which the workers came to receive training were requested to bear the expenses of the monthly scholarships payable to their respective workers attending the school. In response to this appeal Messrs. E. D. Sassoon United Mills Co., Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Messrs. Tata and Sons, Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Messrs. Nowrosji Wadia & Sons, Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., and Raja Pratapgirji Narsingirji agreed in the year 1930 to pay regular attendance scholarships to their workers taking advantage of the school.

AN APPEAL.

As against Rs. 1.842 received as grants and donations during the year, the total expenditure during the same period came to Rs. 2,868, the deficit having been paid from the League's general funds.

The League has to appeal to the mill-owners in Bombay for gifts of the machinery wanting in the spinning section required for practical training and for monetary help for meeting the deficit in the income as well as for enabling the League to make the School more useful to the mill-workers and to the mill industry.

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POLICE CHIEF TO PAY DAMAGES TO PROF. SAYAL

Judges' Strictures On Police Conduct

LAOHRE, March 29.

The Senior Sub-Judge at Lahore pronounced judgment in the civil suit for the recovery of Rs. 10,000 as damages filed by Professor Sant Ram Sayal of the D. A. V. College, Lahore, against Mr. Hamilton Hardinge, Senior Superintendent of Police, Mr. Neal A. S. P., Mr. Fearn, Traffic Inspector, and Imam Din, orderly of the S. S. P. for alleged beating and inflicting injuries on the plaintiff when he was lecturing to his pupils in the class-room on the 8th Octoberr, 1930.

The suit against Imam Din had abated, due to his death during the pendency of the case.

It was alleged by the plaintiff that the defendants had entered the College compound and indiscriminately beaten the plaintiff and the students with sticks. The defendant's had denied having beaten the students or the plaintiff and had stated that Mr. Smythe, Mr. Kent, police officers and some constables had entered the College to disperse an unlawful assembly.

70 PAGES JUDGMENT.

The Judge in the course of a lengthy judgment covering 70 pages discussed at length the circumstances under which the plaintiff was beaten, the direct and circumstantial evidence produced by the plaintiff, the important legal and other points raised during the trial and the statement of Mr. Neal, which impliedly admitted entry and beating.

NO PLEA OR JUSTIFICATION.

It was held that the police had showered lathis on inoffensive students without discriminating and the plaintiff, so much so that the police could not distinguish between the Professor and the students. It was held that no time was allowed for dispersal of an unlawful assembly, nor was there an unlawful assembly in the College. The justification for beating was neither pleaded nor put in issue. The plaintiff was beaten by Mr. Neal and the entry in the College was unlawful.

The suit against Mr. Hamilton Hardinge and Mr. Fearn, Traffic Inspector, was dismissed. The Judge awarded decree in favour of the plaintiff against Mr. Neal, A. S. P. and assessed the amount of damages at Rs. 5,500.—"The Tribune."

Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali's Activities

The annual meeting of the General Body of the Mandali was held on Thursday last in the Sir Parashurambhau College Buildings. Prof. N. G. Naralkar, the Secretary, read a statement of the progress of the Mandali and its institutions.

Diwan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, who was in the chair, said: "As one of the oldest citizens of Poona, it has been a pleasure to me to watch the enormous development of this City. Each town has its own individual characteristics; the principal activity of Poona is educational, and it has an educational population of over 16,000.

Amongst educational institutions, the Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali is a marked institution with certain peculiar features; it has amongst its life-members, a band of bachelors who have devoted themselves to the cause of education and who are working most exemplarily. Another feature is that there is a greater spirit of harmony prevailing in the institution. The Mandali's High School at Sholapur is making a wonderful progress. The Headmaster of the School is a typical man of self-sacrifice and he has succeeded in bringing round himself 1,100 students and the school will certainly develop into a premier institution in the surrounding districts of the Presidency. I have been connected with this Mandali for a long time and the progress achieved so far is extremely creditable."

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ISLANDS IN THE ATLANTIC!

A NEW SOLUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

The following article is intended to be a reduction to absurdity of the present economic situation. The fact that most of my readers will take the first half of it seriously and only when they come to the second realise that it is a satirical travesty, shows how near to absurdity that situation is. There is no reason to-day why people should be poor in the midst of plenty, any more than there was a reason why ten million young men should have been induced to kill each other sixteen years ago. Science properly applied would now enable us to produce enough and ot spare for all. That it is not property applied is due simply to mismanagement.

I propose to take it for granted writes Mr. C. E. M. Joad in the "New Leader", that we suffer from over-production. Manufacturers say, and say often, that they cannot, get a high enough price for their goods to make it worth their while to produce them. There are, it seems too many goods. How this can be a world where men still starve and go cold I do not know.

It is one of the paradoxes of Capitalism in which the Russians will so tactlessly insist on seeing a fulfilment of the prophecies of Marx and an earnest of its appointed collapse. When I was in Russia the walls of the factories through which we were so eagerly conducted were adorned with a cartoon showing an English miner's home in the middle of winter. It is very could and the grate is empty. A scantily clothed little girl asks her mother why they cannot have a fire. "Because there is no coal, dear." "Why is there no coal, mummy?" "Because daddy is out of work and there is no money to buy any!" "Why is daddy out of work?" "Because there is too much coal!"

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

The answer is final and every month brings fresh news of its endorsement. The world's granaries are bursting with unsold wheat, its quays and warehouses stacked with rotting fish and fruit; Brazil destroys its coffee by fire(and the Americans use surplus crops as fuel for their boilers. The United States Federal Board has, I understand, recently proposd the destruction of one-third of this year's planted cotton. . . .

The world, it is clear, spffers from its own excessive skill in production, and, so long as our biological and chemical sciences continue to outstrip our social science, we are likely to demain unable either to distribute or to absorb what we produce, with the result that would-be consumers will continue to starve through their inability to buy the goods which producers are yearning to sell them.

Hence, I repeat, we suffer from over-production. To produce in these days is to be a public nuisance; nay, more, it is positively indecent, the public act of production, shameless, licentious production, without stint or moderation, having already become in many quarters as grave an offence against the morality of the community as the public act of reproduction.

A USE FOR BATTLESHIPS.

Yet, it is clear, men must work. Not only are the unemployed expensive to keep, but idleness, as is well known, is bad for them. it makes them restless and will presently make them revolutionary. Since, then, men must work, but must not be permitted to produce, I come to my second proposition, which is that the need of the times is for unproductive work.

I can now proceed to my solution of the crisis. The country should immediately take in hand the construction of a number of islands in the Atlantic. The foundations should be laid with scrapped battleships, which, besides giving a basis of security, will assist the cause of disarmament by removing fear of the British Navy. On these there should be put down a thick layer of South Wales coal. The coal of South Wales has always been used primarily for export, and, at the geography books remind us, is conveniently situated for Atlantic transport. Unfortunately, at the moment nobody wants it. I suggest, therefore, that it should be transported bodily to the island, thereby giving work to unemployed miners, and laying down valuable British coal deposits for the use of our posterity. The surface should consist of some six or seven feet of good English soil from some derelict county, say, Essex. The transporting of this soil, its proper treatment and lay-out would be skilled work. providing employmnt for large numbers of agriculturists.

For inhabitants I should begin with the following members of the House of Commons. . . . But on reflection I do not wish to prejudice the scheme in the eyes of readers who feel passionately that Mr. So-and-So, for whom I have been unable to find room should have been included, and, as I wish my proposal to be well received, I withhold the list the present.

PAINTING THE EMPIRE RED.

Not only would this scheme provide the unemployed with unproductive work, but it would have the further advantage of painting red a portion of the earth's surface that has hitherto insisted on stubbornly remaining blue. There have been in the past many ways of extending the British Empire, but in spite of my admiration for our history. I cannot help thinking that none has involved so little suffering for others as the one now proposed.

Moreover, there would be no native problem. I also claim that compared with the main form of non-productive employment hitherto devised for the surplus unemployed, that of killing or being killed by other unemployed, the island scheme is at once more humane and more effective. For the great objection to war as a method of unproductive waste, is that men will insist on getting killed in it, thus reducing the consumptive power of the nation and still further increasing that excess of production over consumption, which the whole scheme is designed to redress.

A SOCIAL WASTE SCHEME.

I claim, therefore, that as a means of social waste my scheme is superior to the traditional method of war, and no other method of setting men to work, which will also guarantee the country from being ruined by the products of their labour, can, I am convinced, be compared with it.

A proposal which also has considerable merits is that of setting the whole force of labour power in Great Britain to the task of undermining the country's foundations. When the island has been cut clear it would be attached to powerful tugs, which would drag it into a reasonable climate. This proposal, as I say, has merits, but, as with so many idealistic schemes, I doubt if it is really practicable.

WEDDING DONATIONS

Distributed Among 31 Institutions

The Mahamantri of Khandesh Oswal Shikshan Sanstha, Bhusawal, writes:

Miss Manik Kumari, the daughter of Rajmal Lakhichand of Jamner, E.K., M.L.C., was married to Mr. Deepchandji son of Chunilaiji Sabhadra on 8th March last. On that auspicious occasion bride's father announced Rs. 5,001, bride's maternal uncle Rs. 1,101 and bridegroom's father Rs. 1,000; in all Rs. 7,102 to be distributed to the following institutions:—

Khandesh Oswal Education Society, Bhusaval, Rs. 701; Oswal Jain Boarding, Jalgaon, Rs. 701; Sewag Education Society, Rs. 701; Marwadi Brahman Educational Society, 251; Marwadi Brahuan Education Society, 101; Wathardi Pathshalla, Rs. 401; Fattechand Jail Vidyalaya, Chinchwad, Rs. 101; Gurukul. Rs. 501; Badlu Pathshalla, Rs. 401; Chandwad Pathashalla, Rs. 251; Kashmir Hindu Sabha, Rs. 251; Jodhpur High School, Rs. 101; Kada Pathashalla. Rs. 51; Anath Bidyarthi Griha, Ahmednagar, Rs. 51; Jalgaon Panjrapol, Rs. 201; Bhusaval Panjrapol, Rs. 101; Chalisgaon Panjrapol, Rs. 101; Dhulia Panjrapol, Rs. 101; Manchar Panjrapol, Rs. 101; Malkapur Panjrapol, Rs. 101; Lasalgaon Panjrapol, Rs. 101; Mandor Panjrapol, Rs. 125; Burhanpur Panjrapol, Rs. 51; 5 Schools at Jamner, Rs. 250; Sir Parshuram Bhau College, Poona, Rs 500; Anath Balikashram, Pandharpur, Rs 101; Khandesh Education Society Amalner, Rs. 301; Khandesh Education Society, Jalgaon, Rs. 201; Rao Bahadur Haxamantram Ramnath Boarding, Poona,, Rs. 101; Oswal Youth Mandal, Bhopal,, Rs. 51; and Ayurvediya Dispensary, Manchar, Rs. 50 making a total of Rs. 7,102.

These donations are lying with the Secretary, Oswal Shikshan Sanstha, Bhusaval, for distribution to the several institutions. The Managers of those institutions who have not yet received the amount of donations may correspond with, and get them from him. Those institutions which are not in existence to-day and to whom the above donations have been made may on starting and showing satisfactory progress in their career get the amount from the Secretary, Oswal Shikshan Sanstha, Bhusaval, with whom the above amount will be lying till then."

"RADIANT" TAILORING

Mr. G. Rao, who has been for more than 25 years engaged in the tailoring business and is known in Bombay and outside as an expert in this line has recently opened up a new business, "Radiant Tailoring Shop" at Charni Road. For long he was with Messrs. Hoare and Co., but latterly he decided to organise a business of his own and help to promote Swadeshi tailoring and outfitting.

One of the specialities of Mr. Rao is the provision of outfits for those travelling abroad, a commission which he has always undertaken at short notice and to the entire satisfaction of his clients. The "Radiant Tailoring shop" has made it a point to store Swadeshi cloth, and is worth public patronage because of the quality of its service and the reasonableness of its charges.

WAY OF UNION

Difficulties Are Many

The projected of a Danubian federation hos reached the interesting stage where it is necessary for the four Great Powers (Britain. Germany, Italy, and France) to take the next step. The five countries primarily concerned (Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, and Yugo Slavia) are understood to have the economic agreement almost ready for operation.

What now impedes progress is that it is necessary for the great Powers to take a decision on important question whether they are willing to abandon their claims for most-favoured-nation treatment. One purpose of the exchanges now taking place between London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome is to decide whether a decision can safely be postponed till the Lausanne Conference meets in June.

Except for Czechoslovakia, whose trade with the other four Danubian countries is small in comparison with her world trade. writes a Diplomatic correspondent), the economic and financial position along the Danube is as precarious as it was when it precipitated the financial crisis last year. So far as the five small Powers are concerned it is already clear that a pure economic union, involving mutual preference and lowered tariffs, presents no further difficulty.

The difficulty rests on the side of the Great Powers, some of whom are loth to abandon either their political interests or their existing trade privileges. The fact that such reluctance is only natural, increases the difficulty.

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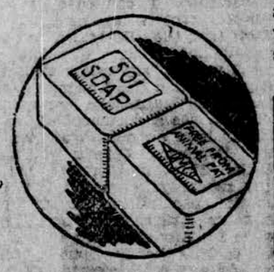

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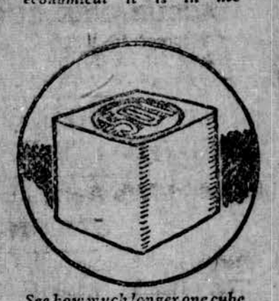

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DR. AMBEDKAR RELEASES PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE TO PROVE HIS CASE

The following statement has been issued by Dr. Ambedkar:—

I have not thought necessary to take any notice of the Raja-Moonje pact as I never thought that anybody would attach any importance. It can have no interest except as an attempt to show that the Depressed Classes are divided on the question of joint versus separate electorates, a game which the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha are usually playing. As a document of value it has been already repudiated by the Depressed Classes all over India. There is, therefore, hardly any necessity to waste any words on the pact. Some friends are however anxious that I should say what I know about the origin of the pact so that the public and especially the Depressed Classes may draw their own inferences. In response to this demand I venture to make the following observations:—

1. Before Dr. Moonje entered into a pact with Mr. Raja he opened negotiations with me. We talked for three days in New Delhi between the 1st and 3rd February. Dr. Moonje offered separate electorates for Depressed Classes for five years. But as I did not accept that the negotiations were broken. Evidently Dr. Moonje did not think Mr. Raja to be the representative of the Depressed Classes to be negotiated with.

"ONLY A PAPER ORGANISATION."

2. The pact is entered into on behalf of what is called the All-India Depressed Classes Association of which Mr. Raja is said to be the President. Any one who knows anything about the organisations among the Depressed Classes knows this is only a paper organization. It has no branches in Assam, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa and Punjab. In Provinces in which it is said to function the membership does not extend beyond the office-bearers. Such an organization cannot speak in the name of the Depressed Classes of India.

(3). Apart from the representative character of the All-India Depressed Classes Association, the association has not authorized Mr. Raja to enter into the pact and accept joint electorates. According to the Associated Press Telegram which appeared in the Indian papers of the 23rd February 1932 a report of some meeting held in Delhi under the Chairmanship of Mr. Raja to consider this very question on the 21st and 22nd February based on the interview of Mr. Raja was published. In it Mr. Raja himself stated that no decisions were arrived at. All that the meeting agreed to was to hold another and more representative meeting of the members of the Depressed Classes from the different Provinces of India. This shows that Mr. Raja's move did not have the backing of his own men. It is significant that Mr. Raja has abandoned the proposal of holding a more representative conference suggested by Delhi meeting.

THE TRIO BEHIND MR. RAJAH.

(4) That trio that is behind the Raja-Moonje pact consists of Mr. Raja, Mr. Jatav and Mr. Gavai. It is to note what the position Mr. Gavai had taken just a week before the pact was signed. The following letter was sent to me by Mr. Jatav.

Veer Ratana Devi Das Jatav,
Shree Shahu Chhatrapati
Boarding House,
Pahar Gunj, Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I am very sorry that I did not get the reply my letter from you. I am waiting for the answer from very eagerly.

I think that you are not kind to me. What is the reason why you did not reply up to this?

I am tell you now all of the most glad news. Mr. R. B. N. C. Rajah called some delegates from all the provinces in order to consider in asking the joint electorate, but I am sure that he will not get success in this because all the delegates of the Depressed Classes are against this resolution.

I wish to know you through Mr. Rajah is the president of All-India Depressed Classes Association but he will not get success in this.

Hereafter I wish to tell you also that though you may be inclined to this resolution still we the brothers of you will not in way join you.

Please send me a form of the Franchise Committee's question.

Hoping you will must just reply of this letter.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) DEVIDAS JATAVA.
15-2-32.

It is clear on the 15th February Mr. Jatav was opposed to joint electorates.

MR. GAVAI'S LETTER.

The following letters have been sent to me by Mr. Gavai.

Chokhamela Hostel,
Nagpur, 27th January, 1932

Dear Mr. Ambedkar,

Here is a word of congratulation for you on your so ably making our case for the Depressed Classes for separate electorate. Now the Franchise Committee for each province has been formed and the Congress and the Hindu Maha Sabha will try to set up evidence before these Committees either for disowning you or for saying no separate electorate. So far as this Province is concerned they dare not to do this mischief. I am on the Provincial Franchise Committee which is meeting here at the Secretariat on the 30th instant for the first time. Dr Moonje had sent for me the other day and asked me to remain with the Hindus. After some discussion on the method of Franchise I told him that I would consult you. I like to see you soon somewhere but I must know your programme.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. A. GAVAI.

Nagpur, 8th February 1932

Dear Mr. Ambedkar,

Your letter of the 2nd instant was received. I am suffering from colic for over a week and could not go to Lucknow to see you. I shall however try to take my chance to see you some time before I prepare my note of dissent for the report of the Provincial Franchise Committee. I have just received a copy of the questionnaire from the Secretary of the Franchise Committee in my capacity as a Secretary of the All-India Depressed Classes Association. I propose to call a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association in the third week of this month at Delhi, for preparing a memorandum to be submitted to the Franchise Committee. Mr. P. N. Bhatkar has come to see me on some of the points in the questionnaire and I am discussing them with him. I have received 2 letters from some of our friends to say that we should reconsider our position so far the question of electorate is concerned. I shall however not allow any change in our present attitude without your knowledge and consent.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. A. GAVAI.

Please send me your grounds for separate electorate.

(Sd.) G. A. G.
Nagpur. 16-2-32.

Dear Mr. Ambedkar,

I have received your letters and the memoranda. I am still suffering from the trouble of stomach or I would have come to see you at Calcutta. You perhaps have known by this time that Rao Bahadur Rajah has called a meeting of the representatives of our people on the 21st instant at Delhi. The question of electorate will be discussed there. The C. P. Franchise Committee which met on the 11th instant discussed the No. of seats to be allotted to the minority communities. The Secretary of the Committee had recommended 8 seats for us out of 140 seats. I had to press for 22 seats which the majority members rejected and fixed at 17. Seeing that the general sense of the members of the Committee was for joint electorate with reservation of seats I had to make my position clear and propose separate electorate for the Depressed Classes with reserved seats on population basis. Assuming that the recommendations of the Provincial Franchise Committee will carry much weight with your Committee and that my Committee was willing only to give not more than 8 seats for our people I had promised to Dr. Moonje who was after me that I would agree to joint electorate if 20 P.C. of the total number of seats are allotted to us. Fortunately or unfortunately his men did not support me and I had to stick to my proposal for separate electorate, etc. The Committee will meet again on the 20th inst. and I shall raise the point of order you mentioned in your letter. I have not changed my views yet but I do not blame Rao Bahadur Rajah for changing his views except that he has been hasty in declaring that he has changed his opinion. The most important point that is agitating my mind is the disagreement on the very important matter of our two leaders of all India fame. I wish to go to Delhi if I am better and shall try my best to persuade the members that will assemble there to postpone (to) consideration of those two points namely the electorate and the number of seats to be reserved. I am proposing a meeting of us all during the Easter Holidays for discussing these disputable points freely to come to a healthy and amicable settlement. If you like the idea, please tell me. I will take the responsibility of holding the meeting. You must excuse me for my hand writing as I have pain in the stomach which causes uneasiness to me.

With kind regads,
Yours sincerely,
Sd|- G. A. GAVAI.

Nagpur, 2-3-1932.

Dear Doctor Ambedkar Saheb,

I have your letter of the 27th of last month. I must ask for your pardon for what you say has happened. I am coming to Bombay on the 12th instant and tell you how the things stand. As far as I am concerned I have not touched joint vs. separate election in my replies to the questionnaire and in my note of dissent submitted to the local Franchise Committee. My association has supported joint electorate; whether it can do it or not is a different matter. I still wish that we all should meet and come to an amicable settlement. It is possible and so they propose to hold a leaders' conference in Nagpur in Easter holidays and I hope you will be able to attend it. It really pains me very much to differ on some of the very vital points. Believe me Doctor I have never played a dodge with anybody and shall never do it with you.

Your sincerely,
Sd. G. A. GAVAI.

DOUBTING THEIR BONAFIDES

These letter raise serious doubts regarding the bonafides of the change of view these persons have undergone. What valid reason can they give for this stupendous change which can satisfy the world of their honesty? Mr. Raja himself has all along been for separate electorates. It is significant that he is silent on the question of joint or separate electorates in his memorandum which he sent in his individual capacity to the Franchise Committee only ten or twleve days before he signed the pact and Mr. Gavai himself has admitted in his last letter that he had deliberately not touched upon this question in the memorandum which he submitted on behalf of his All-India Depressed Classes Association. One is tempted to ask them why they threw away this opportunity to proclaim their newly acquired faith in joint electorate.

I am sorry to have to enter into this controversy and to release for publication private correspondence. But my opponents are guilty both of raising this controversy and also of publishing private correspondence. The blame for this therefore entirely lies on their shoulders.

REALISTS AND IDEALISTS

Intelectual Differences In Free State Parties

Giving the reason for the essential differences in outlook and policy between chief parties in the Free State, an Irish correspondent says in a London paper: The parties are not divided by any clear economic or class differences, nor, indeed, are they grouped along the more orthodox lines that divide political parties in old-established countries. Yet they are on the whole a very different lot of men in outlook and in action. The answer is probably to be found in their political origins. Up to 1921 they were united in the cause of freedom, they were struggling for the same goal, inspired by like enthusiasms, and it was hard to see any sign of schism.

When war gave way to peace, destruction to construction, and the Treaty settlement had to be negotiated, internal discord soon appeared. The cleavage took place along intellectual lines. One section, the realists, accepted the Treaty as a practical compromise, even if it did mean a departure from past pledges and beliefs. The other section, the idealists, clung to the heroic and more consistent course, and, forgetting that politics is largely the science of the second best, refused to seek or offer accommodation.

It is along these two divergent lines that party policy has grown. An impartial observer watching both sides of the House can even see these differences of intellect and character reflected in ethnological traits. The realists have done ten years' steady work. It is now the turn of the idealists to show what they can do. The Opposition, both within and outside Parliament, intend to give them every chance.

Prevent poisons breeding in your own mouth!

Poisons as dangerous as the poison in the fangs of the serpent may be created in the mouth, if particles of decaying food are allowed to remain in the crevices of the teeth.

All decay is caused by germs and bacteria, invisible to the eye. Science discovered Pebeco, the tooth paste which saves the teeth from destruction and keeps them white and attractive.

PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE

Agent:
MR. FRANCIS KLEIN
Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.S. Hydrocele specialist
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Without Operation
Cures Radically (with one injection)
HYDROCELE
At One Sitting.
IN BOMBAY
from 1st to 6th every Month
In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market
For Inquiry or details with certs send 3 annas Stamps

for all your Skin Troubles

WHATEVER your skin trouble —heal it with Zam-Buk. This wonderful herbal ointment stops pain and itching, destroys bad germs, allays inflammation and grows new skin.

Zam-Buk is proved just as good for simple injuries and skin irritation as it is for serious troubles like eczema, ulcers, poisoned sores, etc. Zam-Buk is guaranteed free from all animal fat.

FIERY ECZEMA.—"After service in India, I suffered with fiery, dry eczema on my shoulders. I was advised to try Zam-Buk and I am pleased to say that regular applications of this wonderful herbal ointment cured me completely."—Mr. G. Bullock (late Capt., R.A.S.C.), Prospect St., Reading, Eng.

POISONED WOUND.—"I gashed my ankle on a piece of rock. The limb got so badly poisoned that I feared that I would lose my foot. Hearing that the store had a supply of the Zam-Buk curative ointment, I obtained a couple of boxes. Zam-Buk soon ended all pain and discharge. It healed this ugly tropical sore when nothing else could."—C. B. Coates, Esq., Customs Dept., Rabaul, West Pacific.

FLESH-EATING ULCER.—"For 3 months a big ulcerated sore was eating into the calf of my right leg. The pain was simply awful and I was off work for weeks. Zam-Buk drew all foul matter out of the sore and grew firm new skin."—Mr. J. B. Thomas, c/o Messrs. T. Hornby, Mapaticle, S.M.

Re One or Rs. 2-4 a box.

Zam-Buk
FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
April 2.
athnaver, Ohlson, Sydney.
Varsova, Rowe, Busrah.
Vita, Beytaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
April 3.
Neuenfels, Leitlof, Hamburg.
City of Nagpur, McNeil, Liverpool
City of Calcutta, Henderson, Calcutta.
Jalavihar, Matches, Rangoon.

LOADING.
April 2.
Steamer Begum for Calcutta.
S.S. Varsova:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 194 passengers.
S.S. Vita:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, general cargo and passengers.
S.S. Neuenfels:—The L Edward steamer Neuenfels sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.
S.S. City of Nagpur:—The K N Co.'s steamer City of Nagpur is expected to arrive here to-day from Karachi with same bottom cargo and passengers and hence she will sail for Liverpool with passengers on the same day.
S.S. City of Calcutta:—The K N Co.'s steamer City of Calcutta is expected to arrive here to-day from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers and 73 troops and 3 officers and hence she will sail on the same day for Calcutta with through passengers.
S.S. Jalavihar:—The Scindia S Co.'s steamer Jalavihar sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 2.
Masula 4560, London, 9/4 M M and Co.
Canton 4501, Colombo 5-4 L Edwards Ltd.
Kaiser-I-Hind, 4014, London, 6/4, M M and Co.
Kaga Maru 3615 Kobe 13-4 N Y Kaisha.
Neunfels 4996, Bremen, 3/4, L Edwards Ltd.
Keelmeg 3199, Karachi, 4/4 K Nixon & Co.
C/o Paris 6855, Karachi 7/4, K. and Nixon Co.
Khandalla 3289, Africa 6/4 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

Gazana 3191, Bhavnagar 2-4 M. M & Co.
Subadar 3397, Calcutta 3-4, T. Morrison and Co.
Ellora 2567 Karachi, 2-4 M M and Co.
Gandara 3190 Bedi Bunder NF., M M and Co.
Kiderpore, 3263, Japan 6-4,
20-3 O S Kaisha
10,11 Jalavihar 3381, Rangoon 2/4, Scindia S N Co.
12-13 City of Kobe 2743 Calcutta, 1-4 F F Campbell and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A. Armiston City 3450 NF., NF., M. M and Co.
C/R Golconda 3203, Rangoon 3-4 M M and Co.
D/E Jalarashmi 2681 Karachi, N.F., Scindia, S N Co.
F Akbar 2492 Jeddah 2-4 T Morrison and Co.
H Fager 661 Bangkok 3/4, F F Campbell and Co.
M. Kalavati 469 NF., NF., B S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED FROM LONDON.

Viceroy of India 7-4 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 15-4 P and O S N Co
Mantua 21-4 P and O S N Co.
Kathey 29-4 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Durenda 17-4 M M and Co
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Mackeller 7-4 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG
Argenfels 7-4 L Edward Ltd
Werdenfels 29-4 L Edward Ltd
Gierfels 30-4 L Edward Ltd

FOR GENOA.
Sockomba 2/4, T M Co.
Victoria 2/4 M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.
C/Corinth 27-4 F F Campbell & Co.
Trentbank 14-5 F F Campbell.
C/o Athens 27/5 F F Campbell & Co.
Presida Adam 8/4, Campbell & Co.
Presida Harrison 18/4, Campbell & Co.
Silveram 9/4, Volkart Bros.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Tango Maru 15-4, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore 29-4 P & O S N Co.
Hague Maru 8-4 O S Kaisha,
Tokwa Maru 15/4, M Kaisha.
Havre Maru 23/4, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9/5, O S Kaisha.

FROM SYDNEY.
Mooltan, 25/3, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Maloja 15-4 P and O S N Co.
Straithard 29-4 P and O S N Co.
Kenya 9-4 M M and Co.
Karagola 23-4 M M and Co

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind 6-4 P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 9-4 P & O S N Co.
Maloja 16-4 P & O S N Co.
Mantua 23-4 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Manila NF., M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
C/Manchester NF., K N C.
City of Paris NF., K N C.

FOR KOBE.
Kidderpore 4-4 P and O S N Co.
Kaga Maru 13-4 N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura 6-4, M M and Co
Varsova 8-4, M M and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.
Goalpara N F M M & Co.
Orna NF., M M and Co.
Begum T M Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Alavia N F, S N Co.
Akbar, N F, S N Co.
Rizwani NF., T M Co.

FOR DURBAN
Khandalla 6/4 M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Fager N F F F Campbell Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Manila M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Paris, K N Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Kidderpore and O S N Co.
Kaga Maru N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura M M and Co.
Varsova M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Goalpara M M & Co.
Orna M M and Co.
Begum, T M Co.

FOR DURBAN
Khandalla M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M Co.
Akbar TM Co.
Rizwani T M Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Fager F Campbell Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Kepler 2/4/32

EXPORTS.
Bombay, April 2.
By Kaiser-I-Hind for London: bales raw hides C. Trading 11 bales cotton carpets R Jamally and Son; 18 cases fish- H A Mahmad and Co.; 112 sandalwood S Nowroji and 8 bales animal skin M Nissim; bales animal skin M Mohmad and Co.; 15 bales animal skin Abraham and Son; 24 bales animal skin A E Bhimanthal.
For Marseilles:—2550 bags nuts B Nazir and Co.
Masula for London:—1600 groundnut cakes Birla Bros.
City of Manchester for Liverpool:—1318 bags groundnut seed 1300 bags groundnut cakes Birla Bros.; 66 drums castor oil W Latham and Co.
For Glasgow:—675 bags groundnut cakes Birla Bros.; 1345 bags groundnut cakes and 700 bags linseed cakes H Rawji and Co.
For Manchester:—66 drums castor oil W Latham and Co.
For Dunkirk:—1211 bags linseed K Devchand and Co.
For Barcelona:—2800 bags castor seed and 2408 bags linseed S.rauss and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.
S.S. City of Paris for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora; 1300 bags groundnut seed J Travers and Son.
For Ghent:—125 bales cotton raw Lalindia Cotton Co.
S.S. Kidderpore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co.; 250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha. Ltd.
For Yokkaichi:—150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, April 2.
S.S. Sumatra, Agents I Triestino, from Genca:—150 cases vermouth, 35 cases wine, 500 bags barita, 97 cases camphor, 146 cases silk yarn, 65 cases tyres, 2000 pieces tiles, 30 cases moscoto frasilo, 65 drums dyes.
From Catania:—60 cases lemons, 1000 bags sulphur, 38 bags almonds.
From Naples:—100 drums chemical, 108 cases artificial silk.
From Marseilles:—50 cases gum styrass, 50 cases litharge blocks, 535 cylinder chlordine, 169 cases bolts and nuts, 60 cases screws, 25 cases olive oil, 60 cases glue.
From Leghorn:—46 barells brass wire, 1270 pieces marble slabs, 15238 pieces marble tiles 180 bags stone chips.
S.S. Jalavar, Agents S S N Co., from Moulmain:—25234 bags rice.
From Rangoon:—10754 bags rice, 30 cases cu.o, 100 bundles gunnies, 190 bags paddy.
From Tuticorin:—54 bales cotton yarn, 12 cases coir yarn.
From Pnani:—265 bags cocoanuts.
From Calicut:—40 boras cotton waste, 9 coils coir yarn, 155 coils coir rop.
S.S. Jalavihar, Agents S S N Co., from Rassein:—35054 bags rice.
From Akyab:—4274 bags rice.
From Cochin:—108 bundles mats, 70 killies hooka shell.
S.S. Mooltan, Agents M M and Co., from Sydney:—44 cases canned fruits, 30 bales wool tops, 50 cases cordials.
From Habart:—46 cases fruits, 27 cases jams.
From Christchurch:—69 casks tallow.
From Melbourne:—100 cases dripping, 100 cases canned fruits, 33 cases lactogen.
From Adelaide:—350 cases apples, 36 barrels tallow, 180 cases fruits.
From Colombo:—56 bales mattress fibre, 17 bags rubber, 150 cases silk piecegoods, 170 cases raw silk, 23 cases drugs, 25 cases cigarettes, 499 bags beans.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 2.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	12
Honrkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.	103-1/4
F. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 per cent	95-1/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	83-5/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	56-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	67
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	90-1/2
Consols 2½ per cent	60-3/8
War Loan 5 per cent	102
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	97-3/8

LONDON METALS.

London, April 2.
Market is closed.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 2.
Demand Bills 3.76.00

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 2.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot: 7-1/8.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, April 2.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:
C and F Calcutta:—
April/June paid per cwt. 7/9.
C and F Bombay:—
April/June paid per cwt. 7/9-1/2.
March per cwt—
C and F Karachi:—
April/June paid per cwt. 7/9-1/2.
March per cwt—

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, April 2.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—April/May sellers 24/6.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes:—April/May sellers 25/6.
Wheat South Australian Parcels: April/May sellers 26/6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—May/June sellers 28/9.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 2.

May	6.14
July	6.31
October	6.52
December	6.66
January 1933	6.77
Middling Spot	6.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 2. Closing

March 1932		4.57
April 1932		4.55
May 1932	4.54	4.54
June 1932		4.53
July 1932	4.52	4.54
August 1932		4.54
September 1932		4.55
October 1932	4.54	4.57
November 1932		4.60
December 1932		4.61
January 1933		4.63
February 1933		4.65
March 1933	4.63	4.68
April 1933		4.78
Middling Spot		

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 2.

Sakellaridis, May	6.53
July	6.65
October	6.85
November	6.95
December	7.01
January 1933	7.06
March 1933	7.11
F.G.F. Spot	6.66

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 2.

May	6.11
July	6.28
Middling Spot	6.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 2. Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	18,000

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 2.

	Friday's Closing.	Saturday's Closing.
BROACH:—		
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.41	4.47
Fine (Good Staple)	4.53	4.59
Superfine (Good Staple)	.465	4.71
C.P. OOMRA:—		
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.98	5.03
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.13	5.23
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.28	5.38
BENGAL:—		
Good	3.69	3.75
Fully Good	3.79	3.85
Fine	3.89	3.95
SCINDE:—		
Fully Good	3.79	3.85
Fine	3.89	3.95
Superfine	3.99	4.05

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 2.
Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	17-1/2
Forward	17-9/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 2.
Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5/3/11.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, April 2.
Interest Day to Day Loans 1-5/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2-1/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 2-41/64 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 2-23/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 2.

T.T. London on Berlin	15.82-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	9.28
T.T. London on Brussels	26.85
T.T. London on Madrid	49.87
T.T. London on Milan	72.68
T.T. London on Berne	19.33
T.T. London on Paris	95.31
T.T. London on Prague	126.50
T.T. London on New York Closing Rate	3.75-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, April 2.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton:—No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton:—April/May sellers £12/7/6.
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Continent) April/May sellers £10/10/0.

LINSEED.
London, April 2.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: April/May sellers £10/2/6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: April/May Sellers £7-17-6.
Linseed, Bombay (London),—April/May sellers £11/5/0.

LINSEED OIL.
London, April 2.
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt: May/Aug. sellers 14/4-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt: Sept.-Dec. sellers 15/4-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, April 2.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot:—1-15/16.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 25th March 1932.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,00,00,000
Public Deposits	7,23,30,000
Other Deposits	61,06,41,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	3,75,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	1,14,99,000
Rupees	83,87,20,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£2,159,000
Advances and Investments in London	£1,879,900
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 417,000
Percentage 13.28	
Bank Rate 6 p. c.	

ASSETS.

Government Securities	15,87,47,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,48,54,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	11,50,06,000
Loans	9,43,79,000
Cash Credits	25,03,98,000
Inand bills discounted and purchased	5,93,04,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	28,40,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,69,18,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	34,68,000
Balances with other Banks	55,34,000
	74,14,42,000
Cash	9,72,78,000
Rupees	83,87,20,000

O. A. SMITH
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.

LIABILITIES.

	Increase.
	Rs.
Public Deposits	27,59,000
	Decrease.
Other Deposits	71,88,000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland Bills discounted and purchased per contra	25,00,000

ASSETS.

	Increase.
	Rs.
Bank's Investments	67,44,000
	Decrease.
Loans	26,12,000
	Increase.
Cash Credits	54,50,000
	Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	64,46,000
	Increase.
Cash	46,54,000
	Decrease.
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	1,50,00,000
Percentage	13.28

LONDON BULLION MARKET

London, Mar. 10.
Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

GOLD.
On the 10th inst. the Bank of England reduced its official rate of discount from 5 p.c. to 4 p.c.
The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £120,801,751 on the 9th inst. as compared with £120,800,686 on the previous Wednesday.
The total gold shipments made from Bombay last week amounted to about £1,090,000.
Offerings of gold in the open market have been acquired for a destination not disclosed. With the reaction in the exchanges the price has shown some recovery.
Quotations during the week:—

Equivalent value per fine ounce.	of £ Sterling.
Mar. 10th 112s/3d.	15s/1.6d.
Mar. 11th 113s/8d.	14s/11.4d.
Mar. 12th 113s/8d.	14s/11.4d.
Mar. 14th 114s/0d.	14s/10.8d.
Mar. 15th 114s/0d.	14s/10.8d.
Mar. 16th 114s/0d.	14s/10.8d.
Average 113s/7.2d.	14s/11.5d.

The Transvaal gold output for February 1932 amounted to 914,012 fine ounces as compared with 936,784 fine ounces for January 1932 and 839,937 fine ounces for February 1931.
The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 7th inst. to mid-day on the 14th inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£
France	1,300
Netherlands	55,950
British South Africa	1,639,600
British West Africa	60,893
British India	1,794,251
Australia	273,038
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	33,458
Irish Free State	13,298
Palestine	13,700
Other countries	19,929
	£3,904,772

EXPORTS.

	£
France	2,861,795
Netherlands	178,717
Algeria	10,000
Other countries	9,483
	£3,059,995

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of February last are detailed below:

	Imports. £	Exports. £
Germany	5,980	22,835
Netherlands	196,552	1,528,868
Belgium		142,773
France	8,350	14,136,984
Switzerland		1,065,546
West Africa	106,364	
United States of America	1,157,011	497,870
Various countries in South America	535,250	
Union of South Africa & South West Africa Territory	5,504,940	
Rhodesia	278,894	
British India	7,609,411	
Straits Settlements	192,013	
Australia	83,765	
New Zealand	300,155	
Other countries	145,580	169,231
Total	£16,124,265	£17,564,107

SILVER.
Silver prices were influenced by movements in the exchanges and made some recovery from the low level recorded a week ago. Support was principally from China and sellers being hesitant, quotations rose daily until the 14th inst. when 18.7/16d. for cash and 18.9/16d. for two months' delivery were fixed. At this point, China was inclined to resell and yesterday both prices declined 3/16d. in consequence; to-day after a further decline of 1/8d., owing to small demand, prices were fixed at 18.1/8d. and 18.1/4d. for the respective deliveries.
Purchases have been made for the Continent, whilst America and the Indian Bazaars have both bought and sold, but the two latter quarters have been rather sellers on balance.
The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 7th inst. to mid-day on the 14th inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£
France	141,286
Mexico	110,136
British India	57,974
New Zealand	21,125
Australia	11,229
Canada	8,847
Japan	7,130
Aden & Dependencies	4,599
Other countries	3,015
	£365,341

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	32,300
Belgium	27,339
Denmark	2,400
Other countries	2,371
	£64,901

Quotations during the week:—
IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std. Cash delivery	Two months' delivery.
Mar. 10th 17.7/8d.	18.1/16d.
Mar. 11th 18.1/16d.	18.1/4d.
Mar. 12th 18.3/16d.	18.5/16d.
Mar. 14th 18.7/16d.	18.9/16d.
Mar. 15th 18.1/4d.	18.3/8d.
Mar. 16th 18.1/8d	18.1/4d.
Average 18.156d.	18.302d.

IN NEW YORK.

(Cents per ounce	.999 fine)
March 9th	30
March 10th	30
March 11th	30
March 12th	30 1/8
March 14th	30 1/4
March 15th	30

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 10th inst. to 16th inst. was doll. 3.69 1/2 and the lowest doll. 3.58 1/2.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, April 3.
The western disturbance has caused a few falls of rain in North-West Frontier Province and now lies as a shallow low pressure area over north Baluchistan and southwest Punjab. Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in Mysore and a few falls in Coorg, Malabar, Orissa and Tenasserim.
The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mergui one inch, Balasore a half, Parachinar a quarter, Cochin one, Mercara a half, Mysore three quarters, Chitaldrug a quarter.
Forecast:—A few falls of rain may occur in Northwest Frontier Province and extend in Kashmir while scattered dust storms are possible in Baluchistan. Upper Sind and southwest Punjab. Scattered thunderstorm with rain is also likely in south Deccan, Mysore and South Madras.—A.P.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre besides a Maternity and Nursing Home has been conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society. During the month of March in all 1570 patients were attended to at the Centre and the Hospital. Out of these were 880 women, 357 children and 333 infants. 25 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 50.6 The number of deliveries during the year since April was 254. Thirty-six expectant mothers were under observation.

Travel Money

YOU may avoid the inconvenience and risk of carrying gold currency or even you will take a Letter of Credit supply of travellers cheques. Travellers using this form is safe, convenient and is honoured throughout the world.

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NEW MODEL SCHOOL CELEBRATES FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Educational Reforms At Sukkur

(From A Correspondent)
SUKKUR, Mar. 31

Picketing by ladies of wholesale foreign cloth merchants still continues. Several big merchants have signed the pledge that they will not import foreign cloth for the next three months and sell any such cloth from their present stock for a period of one month. They have also paid up fine voluntarily for the breach of the terms of the pledge signed by them.
The first anniversary of the New Model School passed off on Sunday last in the school premises. Over a thousand distinguished visitors, of whom ladies numbered about one hundred, from Sukkur, Old Sukkur, Gharibabad, Sukkur Barrage and Rohri, graced the occasion by their presence.
The Head Master Mr. Dharamdas R. Khashtraya in his report pointed out that the School was working on special lines that distinguished it from those of other sister institutions all over Sind. In the first place the teaching methods adopted were most psychological and the personal contact between the teacher and the taught was constantly kept in view. This new system of teaching therefore helped in creating among boys that interest in studies which is generally wanting in other schools.
Diwan Bhojsing Pahlajani, ex-M.L.C., the president of the occasion, while stressing on the special features of the Institution and eulogising the sacrificial spirit of its workers, some of whom are experienced graduates, enthusiastically appealed to all the charitably minded citizens to come forward with their help and support to the school, which he said, rightly claimed to be the first to take up in hand the much needed reform in the Educational sphere.

PIGEONS NUISANCE

Diplomat To Be Sued

Spinelly, the famous French actress, is bringing an action against Mr. Victor Cavendish-Bentinck, First Secretary of the British Embassy in Paris.
Spinelly is the owner of a building in which Mr. Cavendish Bentinck rents the ground floor flat and garden.
He is being sued for £480 arrears of rent. He has counter-claimed for £645, alleging that he has been "greatly inconvenienced" by the noise of workmen on the roof.
Spinelly retorts that the workmen are merely repairing the roof. Moreover, she says that Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck breeds pigeons in the garden and they are a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1932.

STIFFKEY CASE COURT SHIFTS TO A BEDROOM IN SHEPHERD BUSH

Reinforcements Of Police Summoned To Keep Curious Crowd Away From The House

RECTOR PREACHES HIS USUAL SUNDAY SERMON

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 2.

The feature of to-day's Stiffkey case was the adjournment of the Consistory Court to a bedroom in a little house in Shepherdbush to hear the evidence from a witness lying ill.

She is Mrs. Lake, a landlady, and when the members of the Court arrived in the afternoon in the street in which she lived they were unable to pass owing to the curious crowds numbering hundreds who blocked the street, anxious to catch a glimpse of the principals in the case.

CROWD DISAPPOINTED.

Re-inforcements of police had to be summoned in order to clear the way for the Chancellor and otner court officials. The crowd was disappointed as it did not see the Rector, who arrived later on foot and was unrecognised till he had reached the door, whereupon the rush was so great that the police had to form a cordon to hold the people back.

The statement was taken from the witness at her bedside by a shorthand writer in the presencle of the Chancellor and Counsel.

RECTOR STILL A PREACHER.

The Rector is travelling to Stiffkey to-night and, it is understood, will preach to-morrow.—Reuter.

EMPIRE AT THE CROSS-ROADS

Baldwin Utters Warning About Ottawa Conference

LONDON, April 2.

"If the Ottawa Conference fails, the course of events in the next half century might lead the British Empire apart." This warning was uttered by Mr. Baldwin, speaking at the annual meeting of the Bewdley division Unionist Association at Worcester.

Mr. Baldwin declared that the Empire was at the cross-roads in its Imperial fiscal relations. We were bound either to go forward on the road leading to closer economic union or take another road.

Britain was going to Ottawa to help the process of evolution towards a larger economic union. Never had a conference been held in which the opportunities were greater. The natural destiny of our country was an economic union with our own flesh and blood, but if the union was not accomplished Britain might be driven to look towards Europe.

A WARNING.

If parts of the Empire did not move for closer union among themselves, their economic interests might lead them half a century hence far away from those who were now their brothers.

"If we all realise when we meet in July where the path of co-operation is," declared Mr. Baldwin, "I am perfectly certain that whether the progress be great or small, it will be a progress on the only lines likely to keep together the peoples of the Empire in years before us."—Reuter.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL'S SERVICES APPRECIATED

Princes' Chamber Concludes Session

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The Chamber of Princes concluded the session to-day. The Chamber adopted a resolution thanking the Chancellor the Nawab of Bhopal for his services. Various Princes who spoke paid glowing tribute to the work done by him and welcomed Jam Saheb as his successor.

The Viceroy in his concluding observation felt happy to be associated with such momentous session in the history of the Chamber.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon entertained Princes at a reception at Viceroy's House this afternoon.—A.P.

7,687 PERSONS IN JAIL IN U. P.

Ordinance Raj At Work

NAINITAL, April 2.

According to latest official review of the political situation in the U. P. a bomb exploded in Allahabad City on the night of 28th March and resulted in one man being slightly injured.

The total number of convictions to date is 7,687 that for the past week being 104. Releases total 1,432.

The situation is generally quiet Action under Ordinances confined only to a few districts.

Holi festival passed off without an incident.—A. P.

VICEROY'S RECEPTION TO PRINCES

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon gave a reception this evening to the Ruling Princes who are now assembled in Delhi for attending the Princes Chamber.

A slight excitement was caused when the shamiana of the lawn caught fire, presumably from a cigarette stump thrown from the balcony. The fire was quickly put out.—A. P.

Doctorate Of Law For Sir H. Stephenson

PATNA, April 2.

At the special convocation of the Patna University held this afternoon the honorary degree of Doctor of Law was conferred on Sir Hugh Stephenson, Chancellor of the University in recognition of his valuable services to the cause of education in the province.—A. P.

FRENCH THEATRES DECIDE TO GO ON STRIKE FOR 24 HOURS

Protest Against Imposition Of Entertainment Tax

LONDON, April 2.

Paris—"House Empty" signs will be exhibited at 11,000 French threatres and cinemas on 5th April when all places of amusement in France and French Colonies will be closed for 24 hours as a protest against the entertainment tax.

This unusual "strike" is the sequel to the recess of Parliament with demands of theatre industry still unsatisfied. Although the theatres have obtained small reduction in the tax, they will not be content until its total abolition is secured.—Reuter's Special.

COMBATING CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

Madras Government Issue A Communique

MADRAS, April 2.

A Government communique reviewing the situation says:—

In the second half of March the situation in most parts of the Presidency remained quiet except for sporadic picketing but in Malabar and Kistna there was some revival of civil disobedience activity.

SPECIAL POLICE FOR KISTNA DISTRICT.

In the latter district the conduct of one village has been such that Government found it necessary to quarter special police force in the area at the cost of the inhabitants.

1581 ARRESTS.

Arrests during the fortnight was 120 making a total of 1581 since the beginning of the movement. Apologies numbered 68.

The communique adds:—Organisers of the civil disobedience counted on forcing the Government to change their policy and abandon the lines of action which proved most effective in combating civil disobedience. Government wish to make it plain that their policy remains unchanged and they will continue to employ all legal weapons in their command to break the spirit of lawlessness which, if allowed, will take hold of the country.

"BUY INDIAN LEAGUE" AND GOVERNMENT.

Defining Government's attitude the recently inaugurated "Buy Indian League" the Communique says: Government have no wish to put any obstacle in the way of genuine advertisement of Indian goods but the fact remains that Swadeshi enterprise unfortunately has become associated with civil disobedience. It behoves them, therefore, to conduct their propaganda with great circumspection and avoid ever appearance of sympathy with any unlawful movement.—A.P.

CAR HOLD-UP INCIDENT

"More Authentic Account"

LAHORE, April 2.

More authentic account is available of the garden party incident at the residence of Raja Narendranath. When returning from the Committee meeting, Mr. Chintamani's car was held up by a policeman at the junction of the roads near the Raja's house. He was asked to walk to the place as cars could not be allowed. On his informing the constable that he was stopping at the Raja's place the policemen let the car pass, but it was again held up by another constable in front of the house. On Mr. Chintamani repeating that he was stopping there the constable consulted an officer in mufti, and the latter refused permission for the car to pass. Mr. Chintamani alighted and spoke to him but without result.

Immediately a car carrying an Englishman passed inside without that officer objecting. Mr. Chintamani asked the Police Officer why he had allowed the other car to pass, to which the officer replied that as the car moved on he did not stop it.

Mr. Chintamani got back into his car and moved away. He drove to the Telegraph Office to phone his host. On failing to get him over the phone he had a drive in the city and returned to the Raja's house after the party was over.

OTHER INCIDENT

Regarding the other incident Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Mr. Chintamani and Mr. Bakhale were going to attend a meeting of the Franchise Committee when at some little distance from the porch Sergeant stopped the car and rebuked the driver violently for driving on. He next turned to them and said: "Might I ask you to get down here as His Excellency is expected any moment."

Mr. Chintamani said: "That did not matter."

Mr. Mudaliar said: "Will you ask the driver to drive into the porch?"

The Sergeant in a mood of sullenness asked the driver to go on and asked for the names of the occupants of the car.

Mr. Mudaliar said: "We are members of the Franchise Committee."

As the car was about to move the Indian Officer came near the car and told the Sergeant they were members of the Committee to which the Sergeant said he knew that.—A.P.

SEATS IN FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

Princes To Appoint Impartial Committee

DEWAN OF MYSORE GRATIFIED

BANGALORE, April 2.

The report that the British Government will shortly be approached by the Chamber of Princes to appoint an impartial committee to settle the question of allotment of seats in the Federal legislature to the States causes me no surprise. I advocated this procedure from the very beginning."

Thus stated Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore and delegate to the Round Table Conference interviewed by the Associated Press.

He said that when the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and other members of the States Delegation at the Round Table Conference urged that distribution of seats should be settled by the States themselves, I ventured to question the wisdom and utility of such a proceeding. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Their interests in the matter of legislative representation naturally conflict; and I felt that the search for an agreed solution was foredoomed to failure.

What was more, any discussion of this question among the States was certain to engender disharmony, even bitterness, which I was most anxious to avoid. I am glad that the Chamber has decided not to wait for a miracle to happen and recognised the need for an impartial committee. The views which I expressed on this subject before the Federal Structure Committee on 23rd September 1931 remain unchanged. I then said: "It is impossible that States can ever come to any agreement on the subject of distribution of seats. The easiest and simplest way is to refer it to an independent and impartial committee. You will have to have extensive grouping of smaller and smallest States. It is a very big question how these various States have to be grouped together and how many seats are to be allotted to bigger States. All these questions would have to be gone into very carefully by a Committee.

Let me emphasise the character of the Committee. It should be perfectly independent. There should not be a single representative of the Indian States on the Committee. This will ensure fullest confidence in its recommendations."

The Indian States Committee has a personnel fully answering this description, and is pre-eminently fitted for the task. I am glad that hte Chamber has come to this conclusion while the Committee is still in this country.

Sir Mirza concluded; "If steps are promptly taken to authorise the Committee to deal with this question the States will have the assurance that its solution lies in safe and competent hands.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE TOBACCO INTO ENGLAND

Three Persons On Trial In London

LONDON, April 2.

Amazing smuggling exploit in which a vessel similar in type to war-time submarine chaser was used to carry 25 hundredweight of contraband tobacco from Holland to the Isle of Wight was described in a London police court to-day.

The accused were John Schulman, Russian confectioner, Alber Earle, ship's steward and Lionel Earle, maser of the launch.

It was stated that the latter chartered the launch named "Cat" for £50 a month and went to Antwerp where it shipped tobacco and while passing the spithead on return journey in a fog the vessel went ashore at Seaview in the Isle of Wight.

Lorry hired by Schulman was carried across by ferry to the Isle of Wight to when the launch was beached and the cargo was transferred. Lorry was later seized by the police in West London. The accused were remanded for week, Schulman being allowed bail.—Reuter.

PICKETING OF CLOTH SHOPS RESUMED IN MADRAS

Number Of Volunteers Arrested And Jailed

MADRAS, April 2.

Congress volunteers resumed picketing of foreign cloth shops this evening in Rattan Bazar when six of them were arrested and taken to the Police Commissioner's Office.

The police dispersed a procession of twelve volunteers in Wall Tax Road this evening.

SIX MONTHS' JAIL FOR ADVOCATING BOYCOTT

Three volunteers arrested on 20th March in Mylapore on a charge of going in a procession with flags and appealing to people to boycott British goods were awarded six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each in default further one month's imprisonment by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

Four volunteers among those arrested yesterday in connection with picketing are still detained in custody.—A.P.

ENGLISH COUNTER-BLAST TO IRISH SWEEPSTAKE

Extension Of Otley Derby Club

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 2.

The English counterblast to Irish Sweepstake will be big extension of the Otley Derby Club, which is purchasing the Heatherden Hall, £300,000 residence in Buckinghamshire of Colonel Grant Morden.

It will be run as a huge country club. It is expected that the members will be extended all over the country in addition to the United States as membership fee is only ten shillings per annum.

With the present organisation over £10,000 has been distributed in prizes, while £5,000 has been given to the hospitals.

The extension of club will enable much higher prizes to be distributed.

Army Win Services Rugby Championship

LONDON, April 2.

At Twickenham to-day, although they were without International players Kendrew and Vaghan Jones the Army beat the Air Force by 21 points to four. Thus the Army won the Services Rugby Championship.—Reuter Special.

ARSENAL FALTER IN RACE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Blackpool Surprise Their Supporters By Their Dash

WALES BEAT SCOTLAND IN SOCCER INTERNATIONAL

LONDON, April 2.

Sixty-five thousand saw Arsenal falter in the race for championship taking only one point in the stirring London "Derby".

Lambert seized the pass from Bastin in the seventeenth minute and went clean through to score, while just later Lambert hit cross bar. Bastin was nippy and repeatedly troubled Chelsea, but after thirty-one minutes Cheyne received the ball from a free kick and passed to Gallacher who scored, sides thus drawing level at the interval.

On resumption Lambert netted but the referee after consulting the linesmen ruled out a score for handling. Chelsea fully extended their opponents, but Arsenal were the deadlier finishers. Millington made a great save from Hulme. Arsenal had the upper hand in the last half-hour but Chelsea defence was very skilful.

EVERTON STRENGTHEN THEIR POSITION

Everton strengthened their position to-day beating Grimsby. Dunn and Dean scored for home team within eleven minutes but Glover and Craven equalised for the visitors before half-time. On resumption, however, Dunn increased the lead and Johnson completed tally.

Just as London Club checked Arsenal, so Sheffielders checked Wednesday in another "Derby," and played a fast and thrilling. The United were the better side game. Barclay netted for the Unity in the sixth minute.

After the change-over Wednesday scoring was moderate but Ball equalised for them. It is noticeable that neither of the Cup finalists have won, the Newcastle after outplaying Albion by skilful passing, losing undeservedly. The defeat was due to lack of punch which is ominous in view of the final. Davidson put through his own goal and Gliddon increased lead for Albion. In second half Allen scored but missed two easy chances.

Nobody would have thought that Blackpool were almost doomed to relegation. They surprised even their own supporters to-day their dash and confidence running West Ham off their feet. Hampson, Watson and Wilkinson scored for home team in first half Morton responding on behalf of the visitors.

On resumption Douglas netted twice for Blackpool Earle put through his own goal and Watson completed tally. V. Watson notched West Hams second goal.

The ball was greasy owing to showers at Twickenham which made it difficult to handle. At half-time the Army led by eleven points to four. The Army were cleverer and stronger despite Tyler being absent in the second half.

Following were scorers. Army—Tyler and Cole, tries; Hobbs, Novis and Crawford, goals, converted by Sayes, Novis and Hunt respectively. Airforce: Coote. Drogoal.

GLOCESTER'S VICTORY.

Gloucester deserved their victory over Harlequins. The home team played bright and open game. Although Harlequins led by five points to three at half-time. Gloucester's scorers were Brooks, Meadows, Comely and Brooks who scored tries, Boughton converting last three. Harlequins responded through Style Pattison and Dunkley. Style converting two of them.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, April 2.

The following are the results of the matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Chelsea 1.
Birmingham 1, Aston Villa 1.
Blackburn 3, Bolton 1.
Blackpool 7, West Ham 2.
Derby 3, Huddersfield 2.
Everton 4, Grimsby 2.
Manchester City 0, Liverpool 1.
Portsmouth 2, Middlesbrough 0.
Sheffield United 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1.
Sunderland 4, Leicester 1.
West Bromwich 2, Newcastle 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 3, Southampton 3.
Bradford City 3, Chesterfield 0.
Bristol City 0, Wolverhampton 4.
Bury 0, Manchester United 0.
Leeds 3, Burnley 1.
Millwall 1, Nottingham 0.
Notts County 2, Stoke 1.
Oldham 2, Bradford 1.
Plymouth 1, Charlton 1.
Port Vale 1, Tottenham 3.
Swansea 0, Preston 3.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Brentford 2, Brighton 2.
Cardiff 3, Bristol Rovers 1.
Coventry 3, Swindon 2.
Exeter 3, Norwich 0.
Fulham 5, Watford 0.
Gillingham 0, Clapton Orient 2.
Luton 6, Torquay 1.
Nothampton 6, Queen's Park Rangers 1.
Reading 3, Bournemouth 1.
Southend 1, Crystal Palace 0.
Thames 6, Mansfield 3.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Barrow 2, Crewe 1.
Chester 4, Southport 0.
Darlington 2, Rotherham 1.
Gateshead 4, Wrexham 0.
Halifax 2, Stockport 2.
Hartlepools 7, York 2.
Hull 4, Rochdale 1.
Lincoln 1, Doncaster 2.
New Brighton 4, Carlisle 1.
Walsall 5, Accrington 5.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Ayr 5, Clyde 0.
Celtic 6, Morton 3.
Cowdenbeath 1, Rangers 2.
Dundee 2, Leith 2.
Falkirk 4, Kilmarnock 1.
Hamilton 2, Queen's Park 2.
Patrick 0, Motherwell 0.
St. Mirren 2, Airdrieonians 1.
Third Lanark 4, Dundee Utd. 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (Second Division).

Armadale 5, Montrose 1.
Brechin 4, Boness 2.
Dumbarton 5, Queen of South 1.
Dunfermline 6, Arbroath 0.
East Fife 6, Albion 2.
East Stirling 5, St. Bernards 1.
Forfar 1, Alloa 1.
Hibernians 2, King's Park 1.
St. Johnstone 2, Raith Rovers 0.
Stenhousemuir 3, Edinburgh 1.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES.

LONDON, April 2.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Blackheath 6, Newport 10.
Cardiff 19, Plymouth Albion 3.
Devonport Services 30, Richmond 6.
Gloucester 18, Harlequins 13.
Leicester 30, Bridgwater 5.
Liverpool 6, Moseley 6.
Neath 8, Swansea 0.
Waterloo 21, Coventry 7.

ARMY WIN SERVICES RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP.

At Twickenham to-day, although they were without International players, Kendrew and Vaghan Jones, the Army beat the Air Force by 21 points to four. Thus the Army won the Services Rugby Championship.

SOCCER INTERNATIONAL

Wales Beat Scotland

LONDON, April 2.

At Edinburgh in the Amateur Soccer International, Wales beat Scotland by 5 goals to 1.

The Welsmen were a much better side in the first half in which Jules Owen, J. Davies and G. Jones scored.

Scotland pressed heavily in the second half, but their passing was erratic while the Welsh defence was cool.

The best Welsh attack came in the last seven minutes in which S. Williams and W. Evans scored. Cummings replying for Scotland in the last minute.—Reuter's Special.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Asst. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., by KESAVINATH RAMKRISHNA GARDEE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Rampart Row, Off Queen's Mansion.